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NIPPON WARSHIPS SAIL INTO RANGOON HARBOR; ENTRANCE IS CLEARED

Men-of-War Now Anchored at Elephant Point Inside the Port

MINES ARE REMOVED

Member of Naval Information Corps Describes Triumphant Entry

NO ENEMY CRAFT SIGHTED

Domei

RANGOON, March 26.—The ensign of the Imperial Japanese Navy yesterday flew for the first time over the port of Rangoon as a fleet of Japanese warships anchored at Elephant Point inside the port.

Before entering port, the warships had succeeded in removing mines laid between the mouth of the Irrawaddy River and the port of Rangoon.

Entry Is Described

In connection with the entry of Japanese warships into the port of Rangoon, Mr. Morita, a member of the Naval Information Corps, in a report published in the Yomiuri, says that Japanese Naval Units, which weighed anchor from a certain rendezvous on an undisclosed day, arrived at the mouth of the Rangoon River in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal on the afternoon of a certain day, and steamed up the river, sweeping the river mouth and the lower reaches of the river.

They made the port of Rangoon at dusk on a certain day and their crews landed at Rangoon early the following morning. Rangoon has been in the hands of the Japanese Army Units since March 8, and now Japanese Naval Units have opened the river by removing all obstacles, thereby facilitating future Japanese operations. The meritorious services rendered by them in this regard deserve special mention.

It is very significant that Japanese Naval Units have now secured a base from which close patrol can be exercised over the river and the waters near the river mouth.

Contrary to expectations, no mine was discovered at the river mouth or on the lower reaches of the river, a fact which testifies to the great consternation into which the enemy was thrown at the time of his retreat. Another fact that no enemy plane dared to molest the Japanese Naval Units, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy still possesses an air force in India, bears witness to a marked decline in the enemy's fighting will.

120,000 CATHOLICS IN JAPAN WELCOME GAIMUSHO'S ACTION

New Envoy to Holy See, Son Of Former Doshisha President, Is Ardent Christian

CALLED TIMELY MOVE

Monsignor Paul Marello Issues Statement on Occasion of Friday's Announcement

News of the decision of the Government to send a special envoy to the Vatican, which was announced by the Foreign Office Friday morning, was received enthusiastically by the more than 120,000 Roman Catholics in Japan.

The belief was expressed in circles interested in relations between Japan and the Holy See that the choice of Ken Harada, now at Vichy, as special envoy to the Vatican at this moment, is one of the happiest news that has ever been announced by the Government.

Mr. Harada, son of the late Tasuku Harada, former President of Doshisha University in Kyoto, is an ardent Christian. As a boy he was bred in a dominantly catholic atmosphere.

Marello Issues Statement

Following the announcement of the dispatch of Mr. Harada to the Vatican, headquarters of His Excellency Monsignor Paul Marello, Archbishop of Doclea, who is the Apostolic delegate to Japan, issued a statement in which belief was expressed that in deciding to send a special envoy to the Holy See, Japan must have taken into consideration the fact that the Vatican has studiously avoided siding with any of the belligerent nations, thereby maintaining its position as a pure moral force in the world.

The news of Mr. Harada's appointment to the Holy See must have caused considerable dismay among the countries which are exerting their utmost to estrange the Vatican from Japan, it was pointed out in political circles.

When Japan moved to establish closer contacts with the Vatican, in view of the fact that there are many Catholics among the peoples of China, the Philippines, Malaya, and other countries which are embraced by Greater East Asia, the United States and Great Britain were prompt to engage in underground activities designed to frustrate the Japanese attempt. These countries gravely feared that the forging of close ties between Japan and the Vatican might seriously affect their Catholic population.

The statement from the Archbishop of Doclea's headquarters was to the following effect:

"The Japanese Government has decided to send a special envoy to the Vatican. This is considered most appropriate in view of the trend of conditions at the moment.

"The Vatican makes it a point to maintain contacts with every country. It refuses to meddle in any international conflict or rivalry. It is the sole force upholding the policy of strict neutrality.

"All this does not suggest that the Vatican can be indifferent in all manners to the various calamities necessarily resulting from international conflicts.

"The Vatican represents a pure moral authority. It cannot side with any of the belligerent countries. The conclusion is inescapable that this fact made it possible for the Vatican to be in a sole position to win the confidence and friendship of Japan."

Jun Harada, younger brother of Japan's first special envoy to the Vatican made the following comment to a Domei reporter who interviewed him at his home in Kyoto:

Man of Few Words

"My brother is a man of few words for a diplomat.

"He returned to Japan for the last time in 1939. After a short furlough, during which he found time to be with his mother for a little while, he returned to his post in France. He had not been heard from since the outbreak of the German-Soviet War until three weeks ago, when he called his mother up over the international telephone. We learned for the first time that he was well.

"My brother held a post in the League of Nations for a long time. Presumably he has a wide circle of friends in Rome.

"His father and the wife of his elder brother who wielded considerable influence on him as a boy were ardent Christians. He grew up in a Catholic atmosphere. I should think that he has a measure of confidence in his ability in dealing with matters of religious diplomacy."

The relations between Japan and the Vatican which have been climaxed by the present decision of the Japanese Government to dispatch a Special Minister to the Holy See are traced far back to 1585, when feudal lords of Kyushu, the Omura, Otomo and Arima clans sent their missions of amity to the Holy See, although it was in 1939 that the Vatican was recognized as an independent state by virtue of the Lateran Agreement (Vatican-Italian Accord of February 11, 1929) concluded between the Holy See

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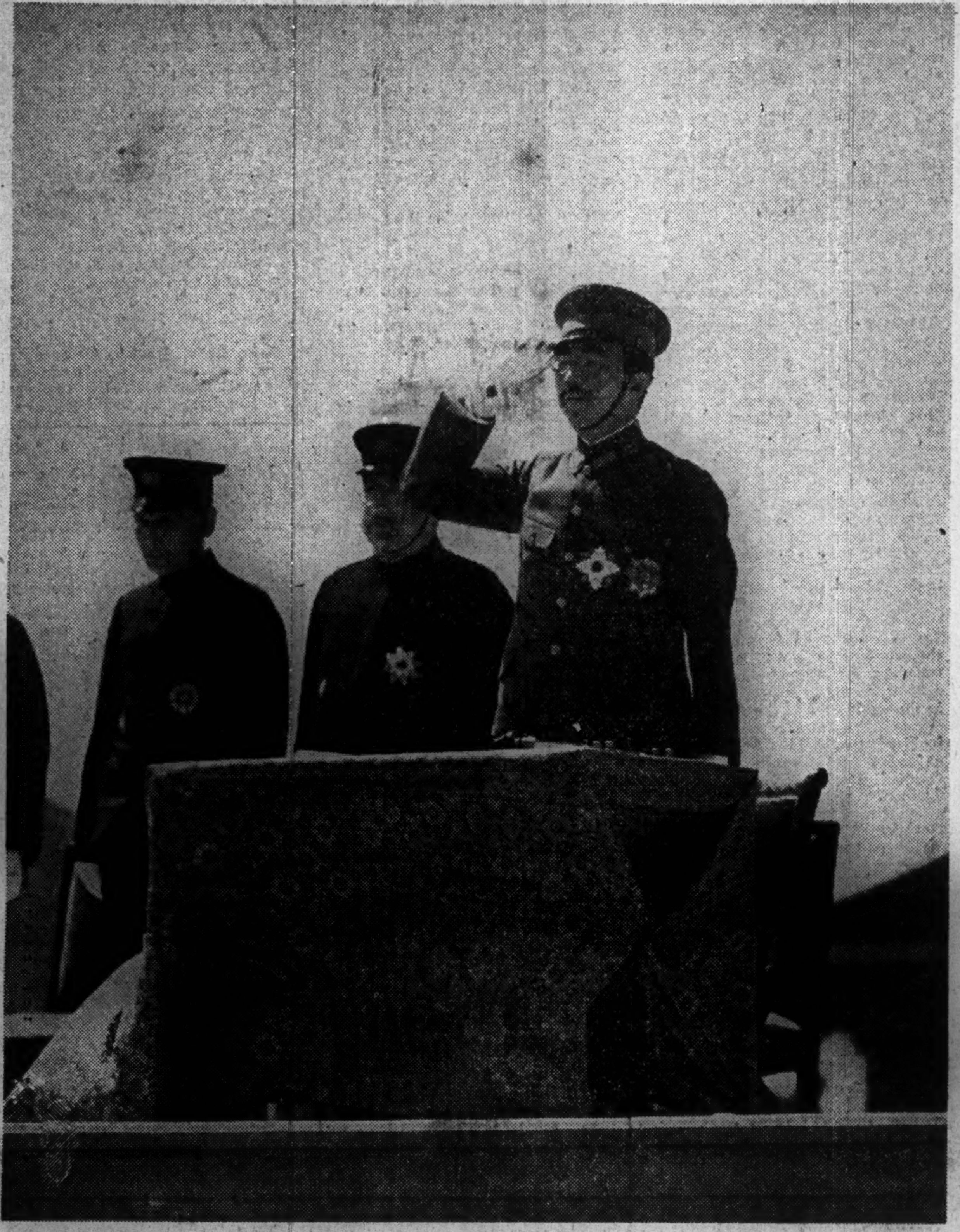
His Imperial Majesty Honors Airmen



His Majesty the Emperor honored with His presence the 55th graduation ceremony of the Army Air Academy, at Toyooka-machi, Saitama Prefecture, held Friday afternoon.

JAPAN-VATICAN ACT IRES CHIANG REGIME

Profound Diplomatic Jealousy Manifested in Chungking by Foreign Vice-Minister

VICHY HAILS REPORT

France Happy as Many French Catholics Are Living in Greater East Asia

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Expressing profound diplomatic jealously over the close relations between Japan and the Vatican, Foo Ping-chang, Foreign Vice-Minister of the Chungking regime, in a press conference, has declared that General Chiang Kai-shek's Government no longer can remain indifferent to the report that an agreement for exchanging diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Holy See has been concluded, it was reported here from Chungking today.

The Chungking Foreign Vice-Minister indignantly added that the Chungking Government two years ago proposed to the Vatican the exchange of diplomatic representatives, but, no official reply since then regarding this matter has come from the Holy See however.

Vichy Welcomes News

Domei

VICHY, March 26.—The appointment of Ken Harada as first special Japanese Minister to the Holy See has been welcomed in France, where it is pointed out that the French Catholic Missions have been active in Malaya and Burma, as well as in China and French Indo-China.

Establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican is expected to influence favorably the position of French Catholics in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

N.Y. Citizens Fined

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Indicating that New Yorkers are still far behind in training for air raid defense, 10 men have been fined $10 each by the New York City Court on charges of violating the Civilian Defense rules during the recent practice blackout, it was reported here today. These men were said to have been accused of driving automobiles during the blackout and disobeying orders to leave their cars and seek shelter.

AMBROSI SEES BARTHA

Nature of Visit in Budapest Not Disclosed

Domei

VICHY, March 26.—General Vittorio Ambrosi, the Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, immediately after arriving at Budapest this morning, conferred with General Carl Bartha, the Hungarian War Minister.

Although the purpose of the Italian army leader's current visit is not disclosed, it is generally construed that he is visiting the Hungarian capital as a return courtesy for General Bartha's visit to Rome last year.

During his stay in Budapest, the Chief of the Italian Army General Staff is expected to meet Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent.

SHONAN ON THE AIR NOW

Short Wave Broadcasting Starts From This Evening

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 27.—The Shonan Broadcasting Station will commence short wave broadcasting from tomorrow, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese military authorities which have been responsible for the repair of all facilities.

For the time being, news in the Japanese language will be broadcast for 30 minutes beginning from 7 o'clock in the evening (Japan time). Between 8 and 9 p.m., news and entertainment will be broadcast in various languages, including Malay, Thai, Cantonese, Tamil and Hindustani.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BRITAIN ORDERS FURTHER CENSORSHIP OF NEWS

LISBON, March 27.—The British Minister for Information told the House of Commons yesterday that he was compelled to order further censorship restrictions on outgoing cables, because the laxity of the Government in this respect had placed much material in the hands of the Dominion leaders to condemn the Home Government, says a message from London.

The Information Minister revealed that London representatives of the Dominion newspapers would be affected by this new order which even imposes strict censorship of news which are carried in British papers, adds the message. Although he declared that this measure was taken to decrease the possibility of ill-feeling among the united nations, many quarters in the British capital held that it may react in the opposite direction.

INTERNMENT OF ALIENS IN AUSTRALIA DEMANDED

SAIGON, March 27.—A demand for the internment of all enemy aliens in Australia was made today by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fadden, in Canberra, according to a report from Melbourne. Mr. Fadden also asked for a report on the activities of female aliens of enemy countries, and requested that the government should take proper steps in dealing with those who were naturalized within the last five years, the report added.

CEYLON ALSO ASKING DOMINION STATUS

SAIGON, March 27.—To add to Winston Churchill's worries, the Government of Ceylon is also asking for dominion status with the arrival of Sir Stafford Cripps in India.

DAILY MAIL ADMITS BURMESE ARE ANTI-BRITISH

LISBON, March 27.—The London Daily Mail admitted in a recent article that the majority of the civilian population in Burma is openly antagonistic to Great Britain. Admitting that it is useless to hide the facts, the paper revealed that a large number of Burmese are siding with the Japanese, and closely cooperating with their forces.

AUSTRALIA'S STAND IN PACIFIC COUNCIL DEFINED BY CURTIN

Prime Minister Demands Direct Voice on Equal Footing Before War Group

SIMPLE SET-UP ADVOCATED

In Last-Minute Attempt to Strengthen It, U.S. Expands Activities

Domei

BERNE, March 26.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, speaking today in the House of Commons, clarified the attitude of the Australian Government toward the Pacific War Council, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Canberra.

"Australia has two demands: first, the new organ must be simple and proper to take rapid decisions, and, second, when the war reaches the last phase, Australia must get a direct voice on an equal footing," he declared.

Mr. Curtin revealed that the Pacific War Council, which is actually functioning in London, will be transferred to Washington.

Australia and New Zealand now have reached complete agreement about the role each Dominion will have in the strategy of the Anzac zone, he said.

Pacific Council Expanded

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—In a last-minute attempt to strengthen the allied front against the Axis offensive, the United States Government has decided to expand the activities of the Pacific War Council in Washington and have it function as a direct affiliate of the Allied War Council, according to Washington dispatches received here today

It is reported that Australia, New Zealand and Canada will be newly asked to send delegates to the Pacific War Council in addition to Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime which already are represented on the Council.

In this connection, Ottawa dispatches report that Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King of Canada announced before the Canadian House of Commons on March 25 that the Canadian Government has been invited by the United States Government to send delegates to the Pacific War Council which will be opened in Washington in the near future.

NO ENTHUSIASM IS SEEN OVER CRIPPS' PROPOSALS

Indian Congress Party Members To Make Final Decision at Allahabad

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The absence of any enthusiasm among the Indian Congress party members about Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals is now being admitted by British Government circles, according to London reports of a Swedish paper.

A final decision about the attitude of the Congress is expected around Friday at Allahabad on the occasion of the wedding of one of the daughters of the Nehru family, to which most Congress leaders are invited.

On Saturday a sitting of the Committee of the Congress will be held at Allahabad which will be presided over by the president of the Congress, Abul Kalam Azad. The latter, it is reported, is in constant touch with Gandhi.

Gandhi has offered to see Cripps at New Delhi on the condition that he would not be asked to give up his anti-war attitude. The executives of the Muslim League are meeting on Friday, probably to define their attitude toward Cripps' proposition.

ALLIES HARD PRESSED FOR OIL AND RUBBER

Will Lose War If We Can't Get Supplies, Says Canadian Minister

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—"We shall lose this war if we cannot obtain sufficient supplies of oil and rubber," declared the Canadian Minister for Supplies, G. H. Howe, in a radio speech, discussing Canada's desperate supply situation especially in regard to oil and rubber. The Minister pointed out, however, that this is not specifically a Canadian problem but one that distresses all the Allies.

Howe declared that the Allied Powers needed five times as much rubber as is presently available in countries not under the control of the Axis Powers. The total rubber supplies of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, including stocks of used rubber and synthetic rubber production, amount only to 24 per cent of the total requirements and this does not even include the extraordinary needs for military purposes.

Cotton Industry in U.S., Brazil and Peru Heavily Hit With Exports to Japan Cut Off

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 26.—"King Cotton," one of America's greatest staple products, is causing another headache for the soothsayers in Washington.

On top of its own cotton worries, the United States now has to consider Brazil and Peru, South America's top producers of cotton, who are faced with the serious problem of what to do with their surplus since exports to Japan, their greatest buyer, are now cut off. And Uncle Sam, in his self-appointed role of magnanimous protector of all and sundry, has now taken it upon himself to relieve the situation and incidentally to keep the South American brothers in line by forming a pool for the purchase of surplus South American cotton, according to the United States Journal of Commerce. The pool will be organized around a nucleus of export and import banks which will also supply the capital for the project, it was said.

Meanwhile, economic experts here expressed amazement at the new American appeasement gesture and wondered what Uncle Sam proposed to do with all the cotton. Pointing out that American cotton, even as the new appeasement machine is being set into motion, is being plowed under, the same circles wondered what could be done with the surplus, except "perhaps practice scorched earth tactics with it."

Domei

VICHY, March 26.—Lord Beaverbrook, who recently arrived in the United States to participate in the committee for pooling Allied raw materials, yesterday called on and conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House, a Havas dispatch from Washington reported here today.

Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special assistant, who is supervising the Lease-Lend program, also attended the conference, the dispatch added.

INQUIRY IS REFUSED ON SINGAPORE FALL

British Government Is Unwilling To Discuss Disaster in Malaya

SAYS NO WITNESSES

Lord Addison Points Out Lack Of Equipment and Training As Major Causes

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—The British Government, before the British House of Commons yesterday, refused to consider a motion calling for an inquiry into the British disaster at Singapore, it was reported here today from London.

The Colonial Secretary, Lord Cranbourne, replied that the material facts for a full-dressed inquiry were not available, adding, "to hold such an inquiry without essential witnesses, who are not available, would be a farce."

Meanwhile, Lord Addison, who moved the motion, described the loss of Singapore as a finale to a series of disastrous events.

He revealed that lack of fighting spirit by those on the spot, lack of equipment and training of troops, and also lack of proper relations with the local population were among the major causes for the great disaster.

Churchill's Attempt Fails

The recent British Cabinet reshuffle in an attempt to strengthen the wartime structure of England is a complete failure and the entry of Sir Stafford Cripps as Lord Privy Seal is rapidly leading that country to ruin, comments the Berliner Morgenpost in a recent issue. The article, in part, as translated by Transocean reads:

"Since the Communist-minded Sir Stafford returned to the British capital and started his campaign for office, Mr. Churchill has been compelled to change his tune. No longer can he defy the House to find a better man than he to run the Government . . . He knows that Stafford Cripps' program of "victory with Bolshevism" has a great number of followers; and he knows that the British people are sick and tired of defeats and pretty speeches. He himself had said that it was no use trying to explain defeat . . . and that the only answer to defeat was victory.

Will Try Anybody

"Since he has failed to procure a single victory in his 20 months as Prime Minister, the British people are showing increasing signs of being willing and anxious to try anyone who might be able to do a bit better than Mr. Churchill . . . and Stafford Cripps appears to be this man.

Unfortunately for the British people, however, Sir Stafford Cripps is more than pink . . . he is a dyed-in-the-wool Red, who was expelled from the Labor Party because he was too Communistic even for the Laborites. But Sir Stafford has made his pilgrimage to the Kremlin; and he has returned to London fired with new inspiration, permeated with the doctrines of Communism . . . and he is preaching the gospel of salvation through Bolshevism.

"At any other time, Sir Stafford would be hooted off the street; but right now, with Britain's fortunes at their lowest ebb, the people are willing to try anything—even Bolshevism —if only an end can be brought to the unbroken series of disasters that have fallen on the British Empire. Britain is willing to trade its heritage for a single victory . . . and Sir Stafford offers that "victory" at the price

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PERPETUAL LEASES TO BE LIQUIDATED

Humiliating System Imposed on Japan to Come to End on April 1

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

Leaseholds to Be Converted Into Rights to Landed Property, Law Provides

The system of perpetual leases in the country which has been an affront to the nation in the past 80 years will come to an end on April 1 of this year.

Under the terms of the treaties which were concluded in 1937 with Britain, France, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, the perpetual leaseholds will be converted into rights to landed property.

The following informal statement came from the Foreign Office Friday afternoon.

"The Imperial Government has for many years been exerting its efforts to end the humiliating system of perpetual leases which has remained as a relic of the unequal treaties despite their repeated revision. In 1937 treaties were concluded with various foreign countries providing for the termination of the whole system of perpetual leaseholds in Japan as of April 1 of this year.

"An Imperial ordinance has just been promulgated providing for the adjustment of perpetual leases which is necessary to complete domestic steps to give effect to the treaties.

"The points of the Imperial ordinance are:

"1. Persons who hold perpetual leases under Article One, Paragraph One of Law No. 39, promulgated in 1901 will acquire rights to the land which is the objective of the leaseholds on April 1, 1942.

"2. The regulations contained in Article Three of Imperial Ordinance No. 179, promulgated in 1901, will be applied with necessary changes to the land whose ownership is acquired under the above-mentioned clause."

LONE GERMAN U-BOAT SINKS 2 ENEMY SHIPS

Submarine Destroys British Warship, and 5,000-ton Vessel Near Sollum

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 26.—A German submarine sank a 5,000-ton transport and a destroyer during an attack on a British convoy east of Sollum in North Africa, according to the announcement made by competent military quarters at Berlin on Thursday.

In detail the report revealed that the German submarine first sighted the convoy which was steaming in a westerly direction off the coast of Marsa Matruh. The U-Boat followed the convoy and immediately launched an attack against the escorting units. In the subsequent attack, one enemy destroyer was sunk by two torpedo hits. Due to the violent defense, which was immediately staged by the enemy, the submarine withdrew in order to prepare for a second attack. Picking a heavily loaded transport of about 5,000 tons as its next prey, the submarine fired its deadly missile. The vessel was effectively hit by the torpedo and sank shortly after.

FORTRESS AT MALTA IS ALMOST ISOLATED

Only One Route Open to British to Transport Urgently Needed Supplies

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 24.—The British have only one way along which they will be able to transport urgently needed supplies to Malta, namely the Cape of Good Hope, declared the Berliner Boersen Zeitung on Wednesday, commenting on the destruction of a British convoy in the Mediterranean which was on its way to the base.

The greatest difficulty for the enemy is, the paper declared, to supply this island fortress, which, as a result of the incessant fighting is in need of ammunition and other materials. The supplying of the isle by air is out of the question in view of the activity of the Axis airmen and the amount of material needed. Therefore, the paper continued, "the British authorities decided on the attempt of sending a convoy through the danger zone, and for its protection, they obviously mobilized all available naval units of the British fleet at Alexandria."

It is significant that the British no longer dare to force a passage from Gibraltar to Malta as they formerly did. The material for Malta has thus to cover many thousands of kilometers around the Cape of Good Hope. The convoy in question, however, did not reach its destination. Probably all merchantships of this convoy were either sunk or were badly damaged. None of the five escorting cruisers remained undamaged and some of the destroyers, which also accompanied the convoy, are of no further use for operations.

SEVERE CENSORSHIP APPLIED IN BRITAIN

Journals Now Forbidden to Criticize Allied Military Activity

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The British Press henceforth will be subjected to severe censorship, it was announced from London. Papers are forbidden to criticize the war activity of the United States and of the Soviet Union, or the attitude of the neutrals. These measures have been taken to end the hostile irritation caused by reports of the British Press not only between the Allies themselves but also between the Allies and neutral countries. Many complaints had reached official quarters, especially of late, about "exaggerated and irresponsible messages" in the British Press. In future, the official announcement said, the censorship authorities will be instructed to watch such reports especially in order to prevent them from being printed.

This measure acted like a bombshell on the journalists of the British capital; all the more, since the London Press in the last few days has sharply opposed any interference of the Government with the British Press. The Evening Standard on Wednesday emphasized that the British Government must avoid to treat the British Press arbitrarily.

The whole controversy about the "freedom of the democratic press" arose from threats uttered by the British Secretary for Home Affairs, Herbert Morrison, against the Daily Mirror. Since the war was regarded as a war of democracy, the paper stressed, the Press must be at liberty to express its opinion within the boundaries drawn by the war. By the fact that Morrison pointed out the possibility of the suppression of the newspapers, the latter arrived at the conclusion that the Government was determined to treat this question as one of principle and this, they said today, the Government has done by its new censorship regulations.

Debate in Commons

LISBON, March 27.—A bitter debate flared up in the British House of Commons today as members of Parliament attacked the British Home Secretary, Herbert Morrison, for clamping down on the Daily Mirror which complained that the war was not being conducted successfully, according to reports reaching here from London.

The Liberal member from Cumberland, W. H. Roberts opened the debate by charging that the British Home Secretary flagrantly violated the freedom of the press by suppressing the publication of the paper. Declaring that criticisms of government action were for the purpose of effecting speedy action for the correction of blunders, Roberts warned that suppression of newspapers would do more damage to morale than any of the articles which had been published. Other members of Parliament soon took up the fight against Morrison, some even accusing him of being a dictator.

An independent candidate from the constituency of Edinburgh, a Mr. Evans, pointed out that the suppression of the newspaper was an action decided by the whole Government, and not merely by Morrison, who before becoming a cabinet minister, had written articles for the same newspaper. He described Morrison as being intolerant, and accused him of building up his reputation in the Labor party by arbitrary actions.

The British Home Secretary had little to say in reply to these charges, but what he did say, aroused a storm of indignation with demands that names be given. Morrison refused to give names, but he added that he would take action against any newspaper opposing the successful conduct of the war.

When a member suggested that the Daily Mirror had merely complained that the war was not being conducted successfully, Morrison replied that if the newspaper conducted itself in a proper and responsible way, it would not have to fear the Government. "Otherwise, the Government would take action," he said.

A former Secretary for War, Mr. Hore-Belisha, then declared that the newspapers could not do their duty under such terms.

ENGLAND WEAK IN IRAN

Small Chance of Defending Interests There, Says Berlin

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 25.—The progressive Bolshevization in Iran is, in the opinion of the Wilhelmstrasse, an interesting criterion of the possibility England has for defending its interests in Iran, it was declared in answer to questions by foreign newspaper representatives.

This Bolshevization, which created great excitement among the Iranian tribes, proves, according to German opinion, how weak England is in this zone, which only a few months ago was declared by England to be vitally important for the British Empire.

To Stay in Office

Domei

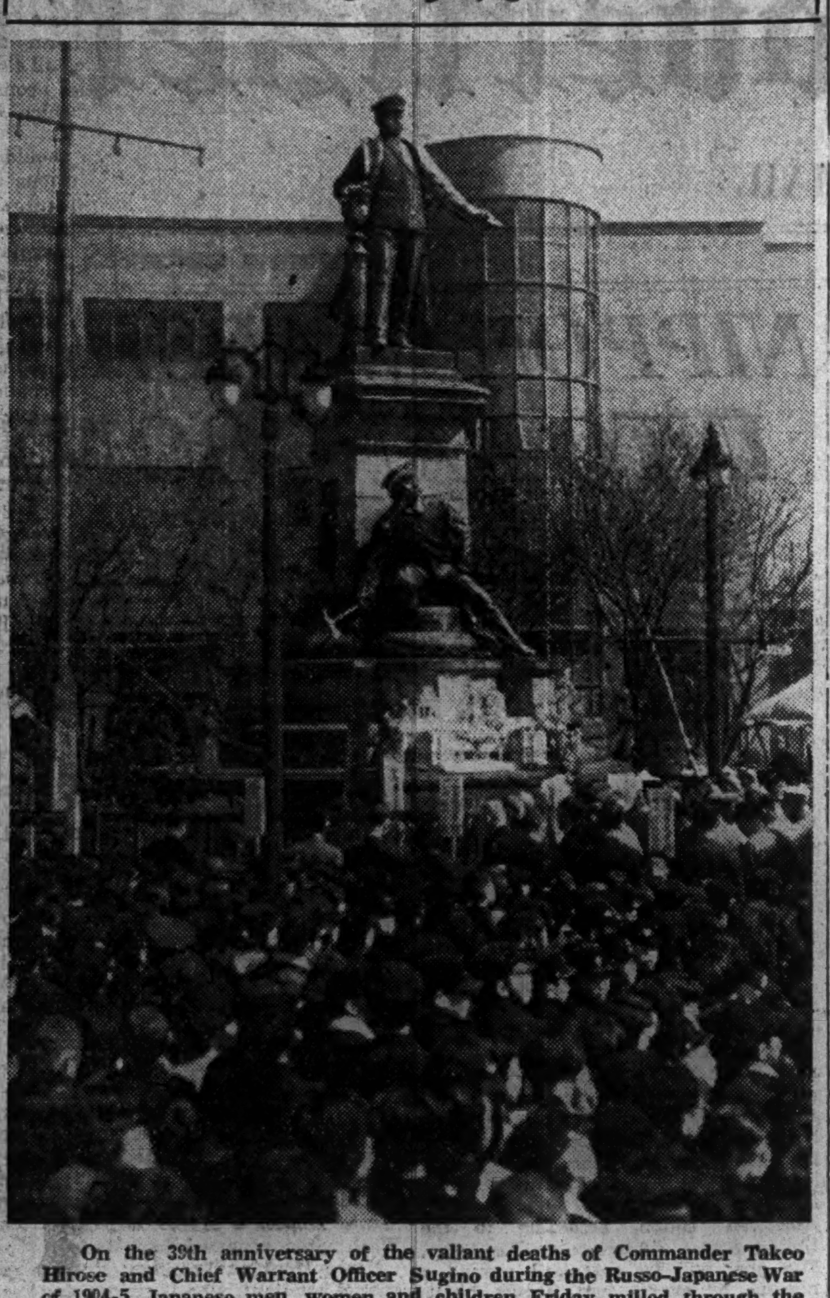
NANKING, March 26.—The National Government of China, at its central political conference today, decided that all members of the Central Political Committee whose terms of office are expiring on March 29, shall remain in office for another term. Wang I-tang, former president of the Executive Yuan, will retain membership in the committee, it was also decided.

Ceylon Defense Tightened

Domei

SAIGON, March 26.—Declaring that no optimism can be spared regarding the East Asia situation, the Governor of Ceylon has urged the entire population of the island to expedite defense measures in cooperation with military authorities, according to reports received here today.

Worshipping 1904-5 Heroes



On the 39th anniversary of the valiant deaths of Commander Takeo Hirose and Chief Warrant Officer Sugino during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, Japanese men, women and children Friday milled through the Manseibashi station to the massive statue dedicated to the heroes. It will be recalled that these two stalwart heroes were instrumental in bottling up Port Arthur and thus preventing Russian men-of-war from leaving the harbor to cut off the Japanese line of communications which the latter was making with the continent.

120,000 Catholics In Japan Welcome Gaimusho's Action

(Continued From Page 1)

and the Italian Government, and entered into diplomatic relations with various nations.

Catholicism thrived in Japan, in the late 16th century, and in 1615, the then influential feudal lord Date of Sendai dispatched Tsunenaga Hasekura as an envoy to the Vatican. Later, however, the propagation of Christianity was prohibited in Japan, and consequently relations between Japan and the Holy See were discontinued.

The number of Roman Catholics increased during the Meiji Era, and in 1923 the sending of a Minister to the Vatican was advocated but the idea resulted abortively due to various reasons.

At present 33 nations are in diplomatic relations with the Vatican of which 14, including Italy and Germany, exchange Ambassadors and 19 exchange Ministers. Among those countries which are not in formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See but station their Special Ministers at the Vatican City are Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, the Vatican, though without official diplomatic relations, has sent six apostolic delegates to Tokyo since 1919, when Cardinal Pietro Fumasoni Biondi, Prefect of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, was dispatched here and opened the Apostolic Delegation in Japan. His Excellency Monsigno Paul Marello, Archibishop of Doclea, who at present heads the Apostolic Delegation in Japan at Shin Ryudocho, Azabu Ward, Tokyo, is the sixth delegate of the Holy See to Japan.

The number of Catholics in the Japanese Empire including Chosen and Taiwan, now reaches approximately 200,000. On the other hand, Catholics in the Japanese occupied areas in China, the Philippines, Malaya and other sectors form late percentages of the population.

In the interests of these Catholics in the occupied areas, as well as in Japan, the Japanese Government has endeavored since some time ago to obtain closer relations with the Vatican, and this move on the part of Japan has been accorded favorable reception at the Vatican.

In misconstruing this unselfish intention of the Japanese Government, and evidently in fear of possible influence of the closer relations between Japan and the Vatican over Catholics in their respective countries, the United States and Great Britain have falsely accused Japan of political intrigue and attempted implicitly and explicitly, to hinder the negotiations between Japan and the Holy See.

Despite this, however, arrangements have now been completed for sending by Japan of its first Minister to the Vatican, and this signifies an end in failure of the malicious schemes of the United States and Britain.

Italians Hail Move

Mirko Ardemagni, press and cultural attache of the Italian Embassy, and Mariano Vidal Tolosana, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, in exclusive interviews with a representative of Domei, today, expressed their congratulations over the appointment of Ken Harada as first Special Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See.

Mr. Ardemagni expressed his belief that the decision of the Japanese Government to appoint an envoy to the Vatican "is a consequence of the new situation of Japan created by the present war." Enemy countries, he said, are becoming more and more skeptical and the Democracies are trying to create a political philosophy in ignorance of the value of the human spirit.

Japan, on the other hand, attributes to religious problems the same importance as materialistic questions upon which depend the immediate destiny of hostilities he said.

The Italian press attache pointed out that in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere live more than 18,000,000, Catholics, including 11,000,000 in the Philippines, 4,000,000 in Thailand and French Indo-China, 3,000,000 in China and approximately 100,000 in Japan.

The fact that the majority of these Catholics live in regions recently occupied by Japan explains clearly why the Japanese Government for the first time has decided to appoint an envoy to the Vatican, he said.

"While the war is being fought bravely elsewhere, Japan, in conformity with her tradition, pays big attention to the spiritual side of human life to which Japan greatly owes her brilliant victories," Mr. Ardemagni declared. "In this way Japan offers to the peoples living in the Philippines, China, Java, Malaya, French Indo-China, as well as Thailand, the possibility of cooperating most faithfully in the construction of new Asia."

He said the Japanese move is of an absolutely spontaneous character and is quite different from ordinary diplomatic exchanges. It is extremely important not only for Catholicism but also from a more universal viewpoint.

Mr. Ardemagni concluded: "The great age in which we are now living will forcibly decide the destinies not only of nations but also of the continents in which Japan, Germany and Italy are fighting their holy war in order to create European Europe and Asiatic Asia.

"On the other hand, the Imperialistic coalitions try to place Communism in a position to destroy all the ideals and the traditional values of the Eurasiatic War. The refusal of Gandhi to apply scorched earth tactics is indicative of an esthetic conception of life absolutely contradictory to the vandalistic conception of the Yankees, Anglo-Saxons and Reds."

Mr. Tolosana declared that the Japanese action, without doubt, will give Spain great satisfaction, because all the colonial work of Spain in America, as well as in the Pacific, always has been affirmation of Christian ideals of life.

In Manila and in other parts of the Philippines and especially in the Philippine capital, remain numerous institutions of religious and cultural character founded in the times of Spanish sovereignty, for example, the University of Santo Tomas which is as old as any of the oldest European universities, having been established in the 16th Century, he said, adding Spain through its educational institutions introduced and diffused throughout the Philippines all the occidental culture and civilization of that great Spanish epoch.

S.M.R. Officials Donate

Domei

HSINKING, March 27.—To express their appreciation to the Kwantung Army and the Manchoukuo Army for their strenuous efforts for defense of the northern border, a sum of ¥5,000,000 was donated to the Kwantung Army by the "Mokuyo-kai" (Thursday Club), composed of leading officials of the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation and other semi-governmental companies in Manchoukuo. The presentation was made this morning at the adjutants' office of the Kwantung Army.

Brazil Gets Protest

Domei

ROME, March 26.—The Italian Government today formally lodged a protest with the Brazilian Government, through the good offices of the Swiss Legation in Rio de Janeiro, over oppressive measures which the Brazilian Government has been imposing on Axis nationals in Brazil, it is learned here.

SHANGHAI REGULATES SALE OF VITAL GOODS

Iron, Steel, Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Leather, Rubber Placed Under Permit System

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 27.—In their joint communique issued this morning the Japanese Army and Navy authorities here today announced that the use, manufacture and sale of important goods in the Shanghai sector will be placed under uniform control of the Central China Liaison Office of the China Affairs Board from April 1, in order to effectively economize consumption of goods and to restrain sharp advances of commodity prices.

Under the new system, the Liaison Office will issue permits for the removal of designated kinds of important merchandise, according to the communique. It is recalled in this connection that the Army and Navy authorities on February 12 made it known that those warehouses which had been sealed since January 15 would be reopened gradually, as measures that were taken by the authorities to deal with stocks of vital goods in Shanghai and adjacent areas have yielded generally successful results. The new arrangement is to augment the supply of goods and to promote the welfare of the citizens.

It is understood that items of designated merchandise will be gradually released from removal by the permit system along with the perfection of the control system, which will later be operated by trade and manufacturers associations now being formed by the Japanese and Chinese.

The merchandise designated by the authorities as subject to the removal permit system include: iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, cotton and its products, wool and its manufactures, hemp and its products, leather and hide, rubber and its products, lumber, aromatic oils, coal, industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, paints and pigments, oil and tallow, resins, medicines and medical materials, machinery and parts, rice, wheat, miscellaneous cereals, wheat flour and foodstuffs, steel drums and paper.

Inquiry Is Refused On Singapore Fall

(Continued From Page 1)

of union with Soviet Russia . . . and the turning over of all of Europe to the Bolshevists after the war.

"Sir Stafford edged his way into the British Government as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons. But within a few days, he effected the most startling shake-up of the Cabinet. Five Cabinet Secretaries went by the boards and they included no less a personage than Captain Margesson, Secretary for War! The others were Arthur Greenwood. Minister without Portfolio; Lord Reith, Minister of Public Works; Lord Moyne, Secretary for Colonies; and Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Brabazon, Minister of Industrial Production.

"A recent German High Command communique threw some interesting light on the situation in Soviet Russia. Notwithstanding the rigors of a Russian winter, the Germans captured no less than 56,806 Soviet prisoners between January 1 and February 20th of this year. At least twice that number were killed or wounded....And all this was done in the course of defensive operations and counter-attacks.

"Russian losses in material were equally heavy, amounting to 960 tanks, 1,189 planes and 1,789 heavy guns plus mountains of other equipment. When one recalls that the Soviets have lost all their main industrial centers and that the flower of the Soviet army had been crushed before winter set in last year....then the futility of aid to Russia at this time becomes apparent.

"Regardless of what Britain can send now—it will be less than the proverbial drop in the bucket in comparison with Russia's needs. It is already too late....and what the British can spare is too little.

"But the recent series of shake-ups in the British Cabinet shows which way the wind is blowing . . . and it certainly is blowing toward Russia; and Winston Churchill is a mighty disappointed little man—with a much-deflated windbag.

"Meanwhile, the United States is not faring much better. Eighty ships have been sunk by German submarines off the Atlantic Coast of North America . . . 532,900 tons of shipping have been sent to the bottom of the Ocean. . . right in America's own home waters. In the first nine months of 1941, the total output of all American shipyards totaled less than 500,000 tons. In about four weeks' time, German submarines have nullified all the efforts of the American shipbuilding industry during the first three-quarters of last year. President Roosevelt will have to build ships a lot more rapidly if he is going to transport any sort of an Army to Europe for that great offensive scheduled for some time next year.

"At the same time—Washington is taking notice of these heavy losses . . . and steps are being taken to provide escorts for all ships traveling in American waters—even for the North and South American trade routes. The U.S. navy, which was to have cleared the Atlantic of Axis submarines—or rattlesnakes, as President Roosevelt so dramatically put it—seems to have fallen down on the job . . . and German submarines have penetrated even into the Caribbean Sea—America's Mare Nostrum."

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Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

America Foiled in Her Plan

HOCHI—With a view to cementing friendly relations between Japan and the Vatican, the Japanese Government has decided to dispatch a Special Envoy to the Vatican and Mr. Ken Harada has been appointed for the post. When it is remembered that the Southern regions under Japanese occupation, which are to be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, contain a large number of Catholics, the great significance of the step taken by the Japanese Government in order to cultivate closer relations with the Vatican will be self-evident. The step just taken implies the Japanese policy of protecting the religious freedom of the various races in the Southern regions, and consequently it is naturally being hailed enthusiastically by all French circles as one calculated to influence favorably the position of French Catholics in East Asia.

It is a well-known fact that the United States Government has been attempting to drag religion into the turmoil of war from the motives of influencing the war situation favorably for the Allied camp. With this end in view, President Roosevelt dispatched Myron Taylor, his trusted Catholic, to the Vatican twice as his Envoy, soon after the outbreak of the European war. On his second visit to the Vatican, this American Envoy presented President Roosevelt's letter to the Pope asking the Holy See to recognize the campaign for the overthrow of Nazism as a righteous war. By this means, the President attempted to win all Catholics in the world over to the Allied side. His request, however, was rejected by the Pope and his Envoy returned home empty-handed. Nothing daunted, President Roosevelt made further attempts to cause estrangement between the Japanese Government and the Vatican when he learned of Tokyo's intention to dispatch a special Envoy to the Vatican. When he saw that his plan again failed, he had the temerity of asking the Vatican to withhold consent to the establishment of a Japanese Legation, according to a report appearing in an American paper. The disclosure of these Presidential tactics of intrigue has had the effect of causing high indignation among the 20,000,000 Catholics in America and the American public.

The Vatican's agreement to the dispatch of the Japanese Special Envoy because of its desire to promote friendly relations with Japan means that the American Government's intriguing tactics has failed completely. The whole matter represents at once Japan's diplomatic success and America's failure in the field of religion as well as in diplomacy.

Adjustment of Small and Medium-Size Industries

MIYAKO—The problem of small and medium-size merchants and manufacturers who are confronted with the necessity of changing their occupations under Government wartime economic measures is increasing in gravity. Presumably the Government is fully aware of the seriousness of the question of smaller merchants and factory owners. If it should make one mistake in handling the whole question, the consequences will be serious. It is satisfactory to note that the Government, which has appropriated upward of ¥1,000,000,000 for assisting merchants and manufacturers who are in difficulties as a result of Government wartime economic policies, has issued instructions to officials requiring them to be not only careful but also sympathetic in dealing with the affected persons.

All Government officials are not sympathetic toward smaller merchants and manufactures who have to change their occupation through no fault of their own. It is to be hoped that the instructions of the Government will be heeded by all officials and followed closely in the interest of the nation which is conducting a war for the success of which the decisive factor will be unity among the people. Commerce Minister Nobusuke Kishi was right in taking the position that the officials will be firm but at the same time kind toward persons who come to them for advice in regard to the course to be followed by them in meeting the situation which finds them under the necessity of changing their employment. If a sympathetic attitude is adopted by the officials in dealing with the cases of such unfortunate persons, the problem of smaller merchants and manufacturers will be on the road to solution.

Normalization of Control

KOKUMIN—To realize fairness in consumption of materials and to make smooth their distribution is absolutely necessary for maintaining and strengthening wartime economic order. A mere strengthening of control on retail business will not attain the objective. First of all, the source must be controlled, otherwise, it is feared all other efforts will fail. This has been proved by facts. In order to display the essential effects of controlled economy, a policy pervading the whole structure must be enforced. In other words, prices must be controlled at the sources and distribution should be made strict in every detail, thereby preventing free distribution from being carried out recklessly. For example, freight and packing expenses of agricultural products must be recognized. Otherwise, their movement will become more difficult than ever before. The movement of sweet potatoes is one of the conspicuous instances of this. Firewood also is in the same category.

All efforts to realize a sweeping victory in the War of Greater East Asia must be made on the basis of scientific tests and strict control, plus fair and impartial treatment and disposal. Those who are responsible for the control policy must set a salutary example before the consumers in general, if the former intend to ask the latter for cooperation.

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REICH PLANS 4 NEW RAILROAD SYSTEMS

Will Link Donetz Basin, Ukraine, Upper Silesia, Berlin And Ruhr Region

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 25.—Plans to construct a railway line of four tracks from the Donetz Basin via the Ukraine to the Upper-Silesian industrial region and from there to Berlin and the Ruhr region, were discussed by the ministerial Counsellor Dr. Wiens, of the Ministry of Communications, in an interview with a semi-official correspondent of the Dienst aus Deutschland.

The construction of this line is based on the assumption, Wiens said, that Upper-Silesia is regarded as the starting point for the communications from the East to Switzerland and Italy, to the Protectorate and South Germany, to Central Germany and the Baltic with Berlin as its transit place and to the Ruhr Region. Beyond these countries in West Europe, leading overseas ports could also be served from the Ruhr region. Dr. Wiens added that the preparations for this gigantic project have been considerably advanced, but declined to reveal any details about the route these railway lines are taking and about the time required for their construction.

With the currency system of the Ukraine having been given a stable basis by the foundation of banknote issuing banks for these gigantic regions, which are occupied by the Allied European troops, the Reichs-Commissioner for the Ukraine by another decree, has established the Central Economic Bank with a large number of branches in different towns on the lines of credit organizations existing in Germany. The new Central Bank organization will be guaranteed by the Reich and will have a capital of 200 million Karbovanez and of reserves amounting to 50 millions.

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NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were seized by the Imperial Navy in the port of Shanghai on December 8, 1941, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification.

March 28, 1942

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
Launch	Whangpoo Coral	British	Shanghai (British) G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	Unknown
"	Whangpoo Diamond	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Ruby	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Emerald	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Pearl	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Trinket	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Crystal	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Gem	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Shamrock	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Thistle	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Garnet	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Rose	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Jade	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Onyx	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Agate	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Amethyst	"	" "	"
"	Whangpoo Jewel	"	" "	"
"	Mow Hsin	"	" "	"
"	Tinyhall	"	Shanghai (British) British Shipchandlers & Hardware Co.	"
"	Rosalie May	"	" "	"
Steam Launch	Clutha X	"	Shanghai (British) Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	(Chinese) 李有海 Li Han Hai
"	Spindrift X	"	" "	(Chinese) 陳阿福 Chin Ah Hu
Steamship	Suiting	"	Hongkong (British) Taikoo Chinese Navigation Co., Ltd.	Unknown
"	I-Ping	"	London (British) Chinese Dredger Co., Ltd.	"
Lighter	(Used for Electric Welding)	"	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Dockyards Co.	"
Mud Hopper	(Used for carrying mud)	"	" "	"
Dredger	No. 3	"	" "	"
Steam Tug	Soy Yun	"	" "	"
"	The Mary	"	" "	"
"	Mabel	"	" "	"
"	Ya Soong	"	" "	"
"	The Jean	"	" "	"
"	The May	"	" "	"
"	Edith Say Yung	"	" "	"
"	Winifred Say Yung	"	" "	"
"	Yangtszepoo	"	" "	"
"	The Gladys	"	" "	"
"	Gutzlaff	"	London (British) P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.	"
"	Moyna	"	" "	"
Lighter	No. 1	"	" "	"
"	No. 2	"	" "	"
"	No. 3	"	" "	"
"	No. 4	"	" "	"
"	No. 7	"	" "	"
"	No. 8	"	" "	"
"	No. 9	"	" "	"
Sailing Boat	Storm Waif	"	Shanghai (British) S. Benjamin	"
"	Thunder Waif	"	" "	"
Lighter	No. 123	"	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co	"
"	No. 36	"	" "	"
"	No. 150	"	" "	"
"	No. 146	"	" "	"
"	No. 155	"	" "	"
"	No. 158	"	" "	"
"	No. 159	"	" "	"
"	No. 134	"	" "	"
"	No. 135	"	" "	"
"	No. 112	"	" "	"
"	No. 125	"	" "	"
"	No. 33	"	" "	"
"	No. 673	"	" "	"
"	No. 143	"	" "	"
"	No. 119	"	" "	"
"	No. 141	"	" "	"
"	No. 145	"	" "	"
"	No. 674	"	" "	"
"	No. 140	"	" "	"
"	No. 156	"	" "	"
"	No. 138	"	" "	"
"	No. 92	"	" "	"
"	No. 35	"	" "	"
"	No. 132	"	" "	"
"	No. 148	"	" "	"
"	No. 94	"	" "	"
"	No. 139	"	" "	"
"	No. 142	"	" "	"
"	No. 133	"	" "	"
"	No. 21	"	" "	"
"	No. 20	"	" "	"
"	No. 15	"	" "	"
"	No. 451	"	" "	"
"	No. 600	"	" "	"
"	No. 115	"	" "	"
"	No. 157	"	" "	"
"	No. 137	"	" "	"
"	No. 147	"	" "	"
"	No. 144	"	" "	"
"	No. 160	"	" "	"
"	Wai Shing	"	" "	"
"	Way-teh-Foong No. 3	"	" "	"
"	Wai Tai	"	" "	"
"	Way-teh-Foong No. 7	"	" "	"
Launch	Wei Mow	"	" "	"
"	Wei Lun	"	" "	"
"	Heng Chang	"	" "	"
"	Weidah	"	" "	"
"	Pakwan	"	" "	"
"	Wai Tung	"	" "	"
"	Hanching	"	" "	"
"	Henlung	"	" "	"
"	Feiyuen	"	" "	"
Tugboat	Scot I	"	" "	"
Launch	Mowyuen	"	" "	"
Steam Tug	Wangpoo Alert	"	" "	"

SPEED-UP PLANNED IN TRANSPORTATION

Period Between April 1 and June 30 to Be Set Aside For Needed Efforts

The Board of Information, Thursday afternoon, announced that the Government has decided to designate the three-month period from April 1 to June 30 as a special period for speeding up of land and marine transportation in order to cope with the ever increasing output of important materials, including coal, as well as transport of supplies from the southern regions, which now are being made available in consequence of the brilliant military successes scored by Japan.

In view of the important role of land and marine transportation in the conduct of the Greater East Asia War, the Government, some time ago, organized a special commission to study and investigate consolidation of transportation facilities, and various measures already have been put into practice to place the nation's land and marine transportation on a well-planned and comprehensive basis, including increased construction of ships. The present decision has been reached in order further to implement these measures.

The announcement of the Information Board reads as follow:

"Acting on the decision of the Wartime Transportation Commission, the Government has decided to set aside certain periods of time for speeding up both land and sea transportation, and the first term has been set for the period of three months from April 1 to June 30 in order to strengthen the wartime transportation of this country.

"Since some time ago, the Government has been taking various measures for the regimentation of both land and seas transportation on a well-planned and organized basis, in addition to increasing shipbuilding. However, owing to the glorious victories in the Greater East Asia War and to the consequent necessity of reinforcing the nation's power to fight out the war to the finish as speedily as possible by the means of utilizing natural resources in the southern regions, as well as to transport the ever increasing production of important materials at home, such as coal and foodstuffs, the Government has decided to develop the capacity of both land and sea transportation to the fullest extent through the closest cooperation possible of all concerned.

"As a means of attaining this end the Government has decided to set aside certain periods of time for the speeding up of the transportation of important items such as coal and foodstuffs which are vital to the development of the synthetic power for the conduct of the war.

"The Government accordingly expects that with the full cooperation of all concerned in transportation and of the entire nation, the object of the new step will be fully attained."

LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN FOR CLOSER SOVIET TIES

Drafting Manifesto for Nation-wide Campaign in Military, Political Fields

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—In order to bring about closer cooperation between Britain and Soviet Russia in both military and political fields, 50 members of the Labor Party are drafting a manifesto which is to form the basis of a nation-wide campaign in Britain, according to the London correspondent of the Degen Nyheter.

Parliamentary quarters expect that some Liberals, and possibly a certain number of Conservative members of Parliament will join the movement.

The manifesto, in the opinion of the correspondent, is likely to include among other things a demand that radical changes be made in British domestic policy, such as the nationalization of the armament and mining industries as well as shipping.

The correspondent is extremely cautious in assessing the chances of success of this new movement for he declares that first of all, one must know the names of the men who will sign the manifesto.

6-DAY LECTURE MEETING STARTED FOR STUDENTS

Aim Is to Deepen Understanding Regarding East Asia's Vital Problems

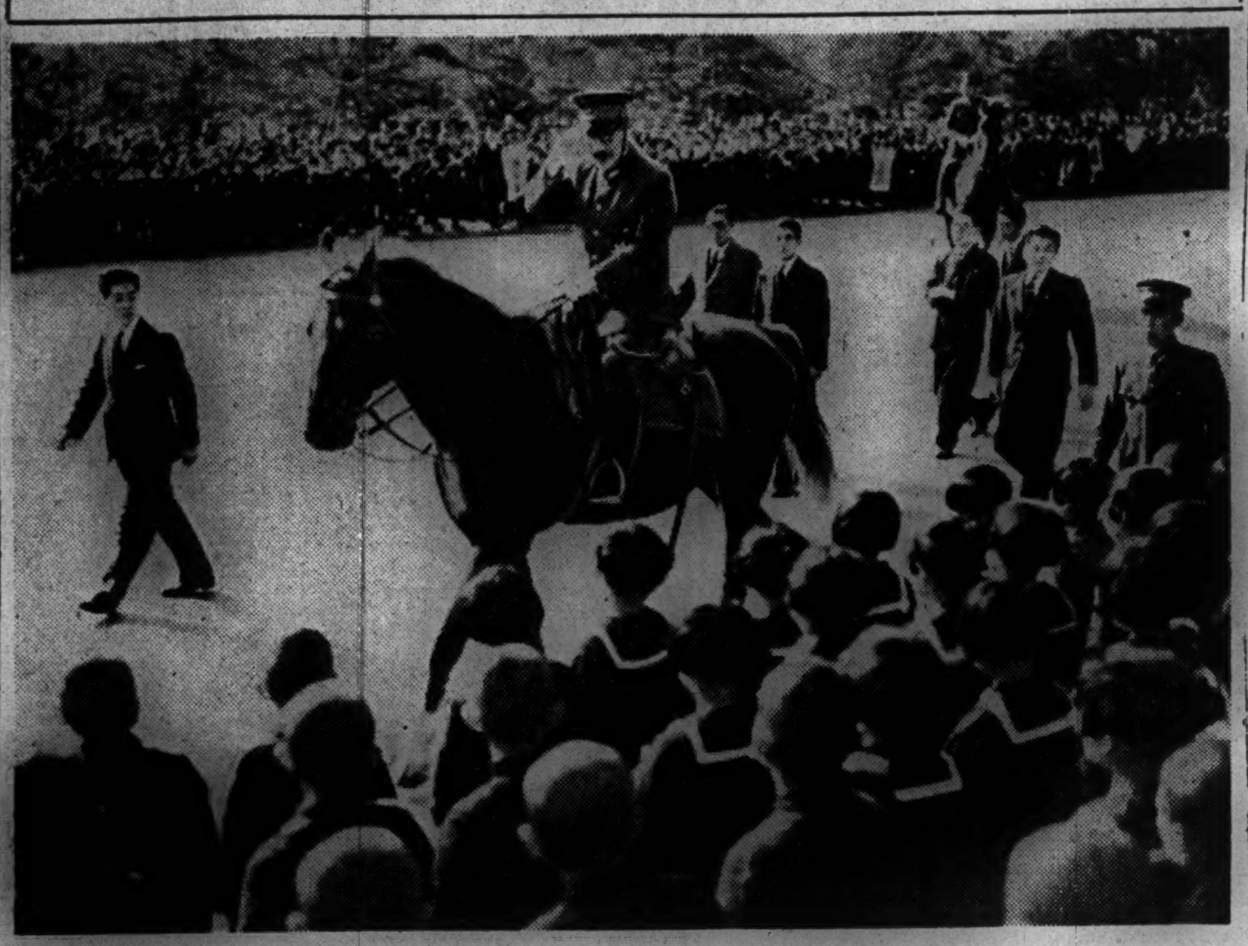
With a view to deepen students' understanding regarding various vital problems on the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japan International Society is holding a six-day lecture meeting in the Educational Hall at Kanda, under the auspices of the Foreign Office, reports Domei. The first lectures were given Wednesday.

Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, and Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa, Tokyo Imperial University Professor, delivered lectures on "The Unflinching Resolution to Bring About Final Victory in the Current War," and "The Existing World War Viewed From an International Political Angle," respectively.

Tsubokami to Return

Teiji Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, who is scheduled to return shortly to Japan, conferred this afternoon with Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand on various questions in connection with economic cooperation between Japan and Thailand, the Asahi reported from Bangkok, according to Domei.

Premier Salutes War Orphans



Japan's popular Premier, General Hideki Tojo, welcomed the 5,059 war orphans who have come to Tokyo from all parts of the country for spiritual reunion with their fathers at the Yasukuni Shrine, Friday morning. Seen above astride his charger, General Tojo is saluting the war orphans.

BERLIN PAPER RAPS SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Branded Attempt to Divert Attention From Anglo-U.S. Military Setbacks

Transocean

BERLIN, March 26.—Branding the propaganda issued by the Russian High Command and the British claiming great victories on the Soviet Front as false, the Voelkischer Beobachter, influential Berlin paper, carries an illuminating article in a recent issue entitled "Red Propaganda Magnifies Every Little Advance as High Victory."

The paper is most fair in its argument and shows in detail how the "great victories" claimed by the Russian High Command are no more than minor counter-thrusts which have gained for the Soviet forces only a few kilometers of territory. What many seem to forget, the paper continues, is the fact that the German Army has already hurled back the defending troops from an area covering over 2,000 kilometers during the course of which operations a huge amount of war materials has been captured.

To Cover Up Losses

There is no doubt, the paper states, these "victories" are being played up in an attempt to counter-balance the setbacks suffered by the British and Americans in the Mediterranean and Pacific areas.

The article follows:

Conscientious observers of the developments on the Russian front have repeatedly asked themselves why the minor counter-offensives conducted by the Russians at only a few points have been acclaimed as decisive victories by the Bolsheviks and British.

Many attributed the reason for this to an attempt at counter-balancing the setbacks suffered by the British and Americans in the Mediterranean and in the Pacific. Likewise, an army which has been driven out of an area covering no less than 2,000 kilometers is very easily led to look upon a counter-thrust of a few kilometers depth as a victory, especially, when this army must endeavor to sell its value at as high a price as possible. It is quite understandable that a group such as the one presented by the triumvirate of Stalin-Churchill-Roosevelt endeavors to veil its numerous recent defeats with propaganda.

This is done on the Russian front by trying to make the world forget that the Axis armies in the course of a few months have penetrated into Russian territory to a depth of 2,000 kilometers and in their advance have captured tens of thousands of tanks, planes and guns as well as taken millions of prisoners. What the Russian High Command does, is to denote every single farmhouse left to the Russians in the recent straightening of the front by the German forces as a recaptured town.

New Technique Employed

There remains no doubt that the German army had to employ new methods and technique of warfare in the fighting on the Russian front. Just as surely, under the enormously difficult circumstances of the present climatic conditions in Russia, the achievements of the German soldier are unsurpassed.

In fact, during the last eight weeks the time of the highest propaganda endeavors by the Russian ministry of propaganda, the Russian forces have not undertaken a single big successful thrust, and there cannot be any claim for an offensive on any extended sector of the front. In those frontal sectors in which the Reds have been able to achieve a thrust of fifty or sixty kilometers, the operations have not yet been concluded, and it remains to be seen what the front will look like when the German operations have been carried out.

The activities of the air and tank forces of both sides have been curtailed within the last weeks due to the extreme cold. Only artillery duel and infantry activities keep the Russian front alive during the winter.

The statements of several Russian officers of higher rank who do not shrink from drawing the attention of the public to the precarious position of the Russian armies reveal that among the Bolsheviks the conviction is gaining more and more ground that there is no hope of extending the war against Germany for any longer period after spring has brought an end to the present lull. The low morale of the Red Army is further revealed by the fact that the leaders of the vast Russian armies have been utterly confused by the various thrusts carried out. In this connection, it might be opportune to refer to the detailed utterances made by Lieutenant-General Gogorieff over the San Francisco transmitter.

This Soviet General, of Mozhaisk fame, warned against undue optimism and under-estimation of the strength of the German armies. The Russian armies were cautioned to be on the look out, for if the Germans would be able to launch successful tank attacks again on a large scale, then the situation for the Russians may turn out rather precarious. Apart from that, the General pointed out that the Wehrmacht by no means was on a general retreat, but for strategical reasons had withdrawn only on certain sectors of the front.

Such a statement made by a Soviet General throws light upon the true conditions behind the Russian front. It gives the lie to Anglo-Saxon propaganda tales and hints at possible developments which may have far-reaching consequences in the near future with regard to further developments on the Russian front.

Recovery of Gibraltar, Tangier, Spain's Task, Says Foreign Minister

Spain will realize her historic mission by the recovery of Gibraltar and Tangier, declared Foreign Minister General Ramon Serrano Suner, according to a New York message reaching Buenos Aires, says the Nichi Nichi correspondent there. General Suner made the announcement Wednesday and emphasized that Spain is determined to take advantage of the world situation to fulfill her privilege of regaining possession of Gibraltar and Tangier.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Professional games. Opening day of Nippon Professional League spring season. Kyojins vs. Kurowashi and Taiyo vs. Nankai at Korakuen stadium, Koishikawa-ku, 1 p.m.

Big Six O.B. League, Mita vs. Tomon at Meiji Shrine stadium, 12:30 p.m.

BOXING

Boxing bouts, sponsorship Usuda Boxing Club. Main event 10 rounds Nakamura vs. Kid Soda At Hibiya Public Hall, preliminaries 6 p.m.

With spring just around the corner, baseball tops the sports program scheduled today in Tokyo, with boxing having its rounds tonight.

This afternoon, the eight clubs of the Nippon Professional Baseball League will officially open their drive for the spring season pennant with the opening day scheduled, simultaneously, at the Korakuen stadium here and the Nishinomiya stadium, near Osaka.

At the Korakuen, the opening games will have the local Kyojins, 1941 champions, meet the Kurowashi nine at 1 p.m., followed by the Taiyo vs. Nankai tilt.

Marking the second-round of the Big Six O.B. League, ex-collegian ball players will cavort at the Meiji Shrine stadium in the other baseball tilt on tap this afternoon in Tokyo. At 12:30 p.m. the Mita club, former Keio players, will cross bats with the Tomon nine of Waseda university.

For followers of the fight game, the local Usuda Boxing Club is sponsoring a smoker at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. The card will be headed by a 10-round mix-up between two outstanding bantams, Kid Soda and Tomizo Nakamura.

Kid Soda, wearing the colors of the Usuda Club, is a popular local boy. A fast stepping fighter, he has met the best of the ringsters, including kingpin Piston Horiguchi and having decisioned the Piston on one occasion.

Nakamura, of the Kokumin Club, although somewhat of a newcomer, locally, has an impressive record. A hard-hitter, he is expected to make things interesting for Kid Soda and the fans. The remainder of the card has Kawaguchi and Kaneda for eight rounds, Nishimura vs Yoshida and Suzuki vs Kimura, both six rounds and two four rounds affair between Toda and Kaneyama, and Oda vs. Kojima.

ROOSEVELT BOASTS MERE EMPTY WORDS

Leads Nations to Catastrophe By Convincing Orations but Axis Not Bluffed

Transocean

BERLIN, March 26.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt has proved himself to be a most convincing orator, but world events have shown how shallow were his words, declared Der Angriff.

Almost an equal of Winston Churchill as a persuasive speaker, the American President has talked the United States into its greatest national catastrophe. By his brilliant addresses he has deluded everyone, except the Axis Powers. He said that the United States Navy could destroy the Japanese Fleet with the slightest effort, and he believed this as did the American people and the British.

But the Japanese Navy refused to be swayed by such words and proved its strength by the victories of Pearl Harbor, Malaya and Singapore, Manila and the Netherlands East Indies. These historic events have shown how mistaken Mr. Roosevelt was.

Axis Didn't Believe

He was equally convincing in his talk about what he could do in the Atlantic and in Europe. Everybody but the Germans and Italians believed him. The Greeks and the Jugoslavs believed him, and history points to what befell them. The British had faith in his words, and they are faced with the most perilous situation in their history. Germany and Italy defied his words, and their successes in the Atlantic and the Caribbean proved their case.

On October 27, 1941, the President said, "The Navy is ready for action, and indeed units in the Atlantic patrol are in action. The forward march of the Axis Powers can be stopped and will be stopped. Very simply, very bluntly, we are pledged to pull our own oar in the destruction of Hitlerism. Each day we are producing more and more arms for men fighting on the battlefront. That is our primary task.

"It is my will that America shall deliver the goods. In open defiance of my will, our ships have been sunk and our sailors killed. I say I do not propose to take this lying down. My determination not to take it lying down has been expressed in my orders to the American Navy to shoot on sight. Those orders stand. Our merchantships must be armed to defend themselves against the rattlesnakes of the sea. They must be free to carry American war materials into the harbors of our friends. They must be protected by the American Navy. It can never be doubted that the goods will be delivered by this nation. The Navy believes in its traditional cry, 'Damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead.'"

That was Franklin Delano Roosevelt expressing his indignation over Germany's refusal to accept his dictate. It filled him with fury to think that the German Navy should dare to oppose his will to furnish Germany's enemies with the materials with which to bomb the people of Germany. He would not permit such a thing. So he talked tough.

Is Greatest Liar

In Berlin, a German spokesman, commenting on this speech said that President Roosevelt apparently had the ambition to go down as the greatest liar and faker in world history, but it remained for an American to make the most biting comment on Mr. Roosevelt's verbal hocus-pocus. Said Columnist Walter Lippman writing in the New York Times, "Listening to Mr. Roosevelt has been like listening to a radio station from which the announcer gives forth epoch-making news and appeals to patriotism, interspersed with advertisements for soft mattresses and efficient laxatives."

It could not have been stated better, and events have proved that both the Berlin spokesman and Walter Lippman were right.

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ECONOMIC COLLAPSE SEEN FACING FRANCE

Illegal Deals Rampant, General Lack Prevails in Nation, Observes Correspondent

In spite of the fact that two years have gone by since the historic downfall of France, illicit transactions are still rampant in the country, and there are many indications pointing to a collapse in the economic life of the public in general, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Paris.

Due to the Anglo-American blockade of the European continent and to the impediments in the transportation facilities originating from the large-scale German military operations, a shortage of various materials are prevalent in the continent, irrespective of belligerents or non-belligerents.

In France, the report says, the supply of food in the occupied territories is slightly better than in the unoccupied areas due chiefly to the fact that the greater portion of the country's agricultural district is included in the occupied zones, and moreover, the transportation facilities in these parts are not so good. Consequently, the farm products are not being shipped to other regions.

The allocation of various commodities in France is less than that in Germany. For instance, the meat ration in France has for weeks been 150 grams whereas the people in Germany, where a curtailment is to be effected shortly, will receive 300 grams per week. Nevertheless, it is much easier to consume meat in Paris than in Berlin.

This is not due to the contention that the Frenchmen are better cooks than the Germans, but to the fact that the country lacks economic control. The economic control in Germany is almost perfect with the result that there are hardly any shady deals, but even today, two years after she went down in defeat, illegal transactions are being carried on in a large scale in France.

One cannot help but wonder at the great storing capacity which France had, the report goes on, but it is even more surprising to see that there has been no control whatsoever over these stocks even before the war. To add to the difficulty, inflation of a vicious nature is fanning a fast rising tendency in commodity prices, hampering the measures of stabilizing the people's livelihood.

In order to acquire the commodities they want, the people must pay 10 to 20 times more than the official prices, and even then, it is difficult to find them because the holders of such commodities are preferring to barter them for something they want in return.

The rich, living in the city, however, manage somehow to get whatever they want by either paying outrageous prices for them or by sending their servants to the rural districts. Those who have no monetary or labor surplus avail themselves of Saturday afternoons or Sundays in flocking to the country to seek high and low for their requirements.

However, the correspondent says, there are only a limited number of Frenchmen who can afford such luxuries, adding that the general public is confronted with economic collapse.

BRITONS BUYING BICYCLES

Prohibiting of Petrol for Motor Cars Is Reason

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—A tremendous rush for bicycles has developed in Britain following an announcement that the sale of petrol for private motor cars will be forbidden from July 1, according to a London report.

All available stocks of bicycles have been completely sold out and even second-hand bicycles are no longer obtainable. As the production of bicycles is limited to one-fourth of the peacetime supply, purchasers of new bicycles will have to wait several months for delivery.

Kobe Notes

The elaborate Kodera Mansion at Shimoyamate-dori, Kobe, which was sold to the Kobe Municipality last fall, will be opened to the public as Sorakuen Park from April 1 till May 31.

Much publicity was given to the sale of the mansion and during the past winter, the mansion, the out-house and the grounds were prepared to receive the public this spring. The park consists of a main building, a beautiful out-house overlooking the pond and a tea ceremony house. Tall majestic trees, palm trees and pine trees, line the drive-way from the entrance to the mansion while other smaller trees and shrubbery form picturesque scenes on the miniature hills. Near the tea ceremony house is a bamboo grove. There is also a spacious lawn.

The park will be open during the hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The admission fee is five sen per person. The tea ceremony house may be rented at five yen per day and the out-house at ten yen per day.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 26: Mr. and Mrs. M. Abe, Miss M. Abe, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. H. Kinast, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. R. Mosel, Mr. K. Masabuchi, Mr. J. Miki, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. U. Wednbladh, Mrs. Y. Yamada and son.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

color-tone—the passion to pursue magokoro.

The result is that the impression which it gives is one of dullness, comparatively lacking in complexity despite the liveliness of its world and the brilliancy of its coloring. It is true that much attention is given to the contrasts, the similarities, the variations of each of its scenes, and that it is very ornately and artfully brought together. But since its numerous love affairs are merely placed in juxtaposition without welding them together into their proper interrelationships, it is lacking in both depth and intricate situations and given an even more simplified effect by the single-mindedness of its quest of magokoro.

But on the other hand, the principal female characters, whether it be O-sumi, or Ikuyo, or O-men, or Satoyakko, are all so-called professional women, and even Mitsue is the mistress of a cafe, so that for an ordinary love story, whether one considers it from the standpoint of the scenes depicted here, or the dissolute sentiments associated with the love affairs of these women, it is filled with a distinctive atmosphere, reminiscent of a tale of the demimonde. The overtones of sentiment with respect to the dissipations are, moreover, all managed throughout the work.

Merit of Work

The author's rather persistent descriptive appetite and the facile power of his pen may be said to have turned out an exhaustive delineation of the glamor of these dissipations which perhaps leaves nothing more to be desired. The color scheme of the kimono worn by a number of the women and their personal effects, the tasteful harmony of reception rooms and their articles of adornment and furniture, the frank and witty conversations that abound in nuances, the charm that flows from the drinking table—all these excellently described features constitute a merit of the work which has been seldom equalled.

Above all, special mention should be made of the fact that the curious admixture consisting of these features, of the worship of that nirvana-like world suffused with the light of magokoro, and of the yearning for that realm like one seeking after the truth, has here given rise to a very complex, very delicate savor. This, in short, is the highly complicated effect produced by inward struggles and perturbations when Individualism as a principle of life came to an end in this country. In other words, it was the agonies which resulted from the extinction of Individualism that caused this blending of the efforts and anxieties of men and women who sought a final solution, either in dissipations, to which many people turned, or in the over-spiritualized doctrine of magokoro. Tajo Busshin, to sum up, is a historical monument that reflects this trend in the thought and feeling of the time.

* * *

The author Ton Satomi was born in Yokohama on July 14, 1888. A younger brother of the late novelist Takeo (Takero), Arishima and of Mibuma (Ikuma) Arishima, the artist (Western painting), he succeeded to the headship of his mother's family under the surname of Yamanouchi. He, too, started as a writer of the Shirakaba school, revealing in his writings, from the outset, a tendency toward dilettantism and the art-for-art's-sake principle with which a section of this group was preoccupied, and specializing in minute psychological analyses.

Later he left the Shirakaba group, and by virtue of his bold and brilliant technique he was called a Neo-Technician and was also ranked with Kafu Nagai as a writer of demimonde tales. In his still later years he concerned himself exclusively with exalting his "doctrine of magokoro," and today, as truly becomes a one-time member of the Shirakaba school, he adheres to the ideological state of a believer and practitioner in ultra-individualism. Tajo Busshin is the first work in which he began, consciously and synthetically, to write about this state of his later years.

Aside from Tajo Busshin, the following novels and short stories may be named as the representative works which this author has produced since the beginning of his career: Zenshin Akushin (Virtue and Malice), 1916; Kofukujin (A Happy Man), 1917; Chichi-oya (Father) 1920; Kiri-bata (A Paulownia Field), 1920; Shio-kaze (Sea Breeze), 1921; Osekkai (Officious Kindness), 1922; Naosuke no Yume (Naosuke's Dream), 1922; Daido Mumon (Gateless Way), 1926; Kotoshi-dake (The New Bamboo), 1919-1927; Anjo-ke no Kyodai (The Brother Anjo), 1927-29; Yamanote Boshoku (Sunset in the Uptown Section), 1928-1929; Muho-jin (A Lawless Man), 1933; Ibara no Kanmuri (The Crown of Thorns), 1934-35. He has also turned out a goodly batch of plays since writing his first dramatic work, Shinju (The New Tree), in 1921.—(K. B. S.)

(The End)

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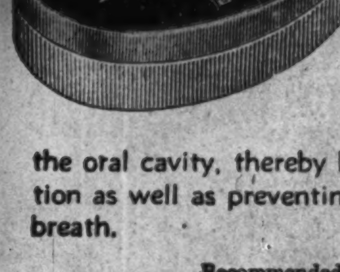

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ABC OF JAPANESE GARDENS

Muromachi Era Known As Golden Age of Landscape Art

To cultivate a discriminating taste for the Japanese garden is more difficult than to learn how to lay out one. In the realm of culture, criticism is an important factor for enlightening the mind of the artist. There are critics of dramatic and musical performances, sculpture, pictorial art and so forth and they publish their opinions on various subjects from their respective viewpoints. It is under such criticism that artists make improvements in their works. In the world of architectural gardening, however, we have not yet had one whom we may legitimately call a critic.

It requires a considerable amount of training in order for one to become a competent critic of architectural gardening. One may look at a garden, but it is often the case that he is not at all sure whether he has comprehended the merit and demerit of the subject before him. This is due partly to the fact that materials with which the garden is constructed and the theme of the garden are very complicated, but another and more important cause is that he has not much opportunity to cultivate his aesthetic sense by coming into contact with what is really good and instructive as to be able to pass his opinion on a garden.

It is true that there are many lovers of gardens who exchange their views on the subject, but they have very little chance to see good gardens. A beautiful garden such as that of the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto is not open to the public. There are many noted gardens in Kyoto, but unless they are accompanied by competent specialists, chances are that they miss the important points they should observe and study.

But after all, they need not understand the garden fully only if they appreciated the garden for its beauty and if they felt it worthwhile to have visited it. These are lovers of gardens if simply to visit it they satisfied their taste, and at the same time if they gained something from their visit. Their impression may differ according to the amount of training they have received in cultivating their aesthetic taste. At any rate, they must refrain from criticizing a garden from the viewpoint of theory. A garden which is laid out by a person who has received a general and special education and is confident of his experience and training, is animated with life. It is such a work that inspires a feeling of satisfaction to a viewer. A garden which was worked out by a mere uneducated craftsman may appear good at first sight, but it will soon cease to be charming and fascinating. In other words, there is no depth, so to speak, in such a product.

When a person looks at a fine old garden, he must be prepared with a more or less different mental attitude from that with which he may observe a modern garden. He is not justified to criticize an ancient garden purely from the modern point of view.

The garden is characterized with the current trend of thought which prevailed in the age in which it was constructed. There is a vast difference between the social and political conditions during the Yedo period (1603-1868) and those which prevailed during the Nara period (708-793 A.D.) and the Heian period (794-1183 A.D.). The art of architectural gardening, just as any other branch of art, is influenced by political, social and economic conditions to no small extent. The garden, which is subject to such influences, must be observed on the basis of thorough understanding of the social, political and economic conditions of the age in which it was constructed in order to have an intelligent understanding and appreciation of it. It is necessary then to find out how the garden which was produced in a remote age appeals to the present generation. Herein lies the basis of intelligent criticism.

It is often important for one to know the life of the artist who laid out the garden in question. A garden may be unintelligible without the knowledge of one who build it, because some aspects of it may be the reflections of the individual traits of the artist. A student of gardens, who has inspected many historic gardens, may be able to tell who the designer of a historic garden was by looking at it. This inductive method of observation is likely to lead him to a more proper understanding of old gardens.

But the authors of many historic gardens are unknown. Moreover, not all the persons who are interested in gardens are historians. The historical aspect of gardens, therefore, may be left to the scholars concerned. The point is what is really good is good, and we should direct our attention to the aesthetic aspect of the beautiful handiwork.

Architectural gardening is not a little influenced by the condition of environment. In this respect, there is a considerable difference from other branches of art. For the materials with which a garden is laid out are constantly under natural influences. This is the same the world over. The influence the garden receives from nature is, perhaps, greater than that of the human being.

The student of Japanese gardens also has to have some knowledge of the method, mode and structure of the garden, but he has to have the basic knowledge of what has been stated in the foregoing paragraphs. There is a fairly large number of books which afford some knowledge of historic Japanese gardens, but it is no light task to gain an intelligent understanding of them.

Survey on Historic Gardens

The Japanese people have always passionately loved nature. It was this attitude of mind that led them to reproduce nature into the form of a garden and made it, consciously or unconsciously, a part of home life. The garden as a part of the art of living has been an important cultural element to enliven the daily life of the race.

The garden is a reproduction of the beauty of nature. Japanese artists and literary lights in all ages appropriated nature and natural objects to no small degree as their motifs. This is an outstanding feature of Japanese life from the highest to the lowest of social strata.

The Japanese garden at a time was strongly influenced by Chinese thought and sentiment, but the Japanese have absorbed the foreign method, digested it and finally originated the garden of their own style, which is far better than the original from which they copied.

Gardens, and for that matter all works of art, in the age when Japan was not yet much affected by foreign influence was virile, bold and free in its character. As there are no remains of a garden laid out in that age, therefore, we have to conjecture what it was like in the light of literature and old documents. It must have been quite primitive and not in any particular form to be called a part of the living conditions then prevalent. It goes without saying that there was neither a distinct method of laying out a garden nor a special mode inherent in it. The life in the island empire was so primitive, agreeable, pleasant and full of joy that there was no need of considering the method or mode in laying out a simple garden. There is no justifiable reason, therefore, to trace the formality in the layout of a garden, which developed in a later age, to various descriptions found in the Kojiki (ancient records) or sacred songs of the primitive age.

The Heian Period (794-1183 A.D.)

During the Heian period, the infiltration of Chinese culture into Japan continued and strongly influenced Japanese architecture and architectural gardening. The rapidity with which Chinese culture of the Tang dynasty penetrated into the country, which began in the latter part of the Nara period and continued throughout the Heian period, must have been like the infiltration of Western culture and civilization into the country during the Meiji era (1868-1911). The importation of Chinese culture, dispatch of a Japanese envoy and students to China and the like may be regarded as manifestations of Japanese aspirations to absorb, digest and assimilate foreign culture as a nourishment to produce their own culture.

In those days, the typical form of gardens in Japan was that laid out before the residential house, known as the shinden-zukuri type. It had ponds, islets, groves, trees with beautiful and fragrant flowers, a courtyard and so forth; and there in this confine, the people of the Heian period enjoyed their lives to their heart's content, indulging in luxurious dinner parties, flower viewing, boat riding and games of various kinds.

The main part of the shinden-zukuri house was usually 49 feet square, though in some cases larger. It faced a large pond in the southern end of the garden about 70 or 80 feet from the structure. The building had east and west wings, which were connected with the structure by means of passages. These two wings were provided with long roofted parallel verandas which connected the east and west ends of the pond. At the ends of these verandas near the water were halls. The space enclosed by the main structure, its wings, verandas and the pond was the garden with the pond, groves and hills in the vista. There was an islet or two in the pond which might be reached by the bridge. Such was the garden of the Heian period, but its size varied according to the financial standing of the owner.

The Heian period is the period in which the beauty of nature and human sentiment may be said to have blended in perfect harmony. The aesthetic taste which was later called sabi began to be relished during this period. Nature, love and art flourished in great harmony during this period. They selected what were considered beautiful and lovable in nature and passionately loved them. Pictures of flowers and leaves as designs on the dresses of man and woman, the way in which the people viewed and admired flowers, the custom of sending seasonal flowers to friends and relatives as gifts, the scene of runing water and white sands scattered in the garden, imitated after the scene of the beach and the like are some of the examples indicative of the sentiment and atmosphere of the Heian period. It is impossible to find such a graceful atmosphere of the period in the culture of the subsequent periods.

The Kamakura (1183-1332) and the Muromachi (1333-1574) Periods

The garden of the Heian period was rich and brilliant. Such was the characteristic in all branches of art in that period. The architecture was marked with splendor and magnificence. The pictorial art was graceful with a brilliant color scheme as seen in the picture known as Yamato-ye. The popular religion of the time was the Tendai sect of Buddhism, which was brighter and more optimistic in its atmosphere. With the advent of the Kamakura period, the world of art had undergone a considerable change. A mellow and subjective trend of thought became a feature of the thought world. This was chiefly due to the influence of the Chinese trend of thought which prevailed during the Sung period. The Japanese people absorbed it, digested it and as a result they worked out their own view of life and of the world. Here again they demonstrated their ability to assimilate foreign matters to their advantage. The world of architectural gardening was not an exception to this tendency. The Zen sect of Buddhism and the cult of tea became widespread among the people and became harmonized with the spirit of the age.

The Zen sect of Buddhism in that age maintained that 5,700 volumes of sutra were nothing more than a finger that pointed men to the moon of truth and that the moon in the teaching of Buddha is outside of the sutra. It was for this reason that the Zen sect of Buddhism did not depend much upon written learning. Devotees of the sect devoted much time to contemplation and meditation in an effort to attain spiritual enlightenment.

The mode of the gardens which were laid out during the Kamakura and the Muromachi periods was quite different from that of the genteel and brilliant Heian period. We recognize the change that took place and take it simply as a matter of course, but the change wrought in the atmosphere of the garden of the Kamakura period must have been very great and impressive indeed.

The garden which was laid out in association with the shinden-zukuri type of architecture, which was popular with Kyoto as the cultural center, must have continued to exist until the middle of the Kamakura period. From the viewpoint of architectural gardening, the Kamakura period was a dark age. The spirit of tea cult and the Zen sect of Buddhism did not bear fruits in the form of a garden until the Muromachi period. During the Kamakura period, many Japanese Buddhist priests went to China to study the profound teachings of Buddhism.

The Muromachi period may be considered as the golden age for the art of architectural gardening. Many wonderful gardens which were worked out by high priests in that age, have been preserved to this day. They are fully in harmony with the atmospheric and topographic conditions of Japan. Most of the historic gardens in Kyoto today were produced during that period. To name but a few, the gardens at the Jishoji Temple (better known as the Silver Pavilion), the Kaenji Temple (better known as the Golden Pavilion), the Ryuanji Temple, the Tenryuji Temple, the Saihoji Temple and the Daitokuji Temple are some of the important contributions to the world of architectural gardening.

One of the important features of this period was the rise of tea gardens. It was, however, not fully perfected until the Azuchi and the Momoyama periods. It was during these periods that the trend of thought associated with the tea garden became popular and widespread among nobles and warriors.

Azuchi and Momoyama Periods

It was during the Azuchi and the Momoyama periods that a free-hearted and candid type of garden for the reading room and a simple and quiet garden for the tea room began to gain popularity among the upper class. The feudal lords were engaged in constant strife and the people were naturally agitated and there was a virile, bold and heroic atmosphere in the air.

The garden attached to the reading room of a mansion which was erected on a grand scale and the tea garden were the expressions of the spirit of the time. One of the most representative gardens of this period, which has been preserved to this day is that of the garden attached to the reading room of the Honganji Temple in Kyoto. It was originally a part of the Fushimi castle and is certainly worthy of inspection.

The Yedo Period (1603-1868)

During the Yedo period, various types of garden, which were laid out under the stimulus of formalism of the Heian period, and those of the Muromachi period under the subjective trend of thought, including the reading room garden, and the tea garden, were inspected and studied and systematized. As the result, a new style of garden was brought into being. Gardens of this period were well-equipped and orderly, but it created a tendency to produce gardens which were more or less feeble or even lifeless. They were something like imitations of heroic and bold gardens of the Momoyama period. As the garden materials in Yedo (Present Tokyo) were very poor, such refined gardens as those of Kyoto were not produced in Tokyo during the Yedo period. Some of them had lagoons, drawing water from the sea. As it was an age of peace and tranquility, many gardens on a grand scale were laid out by influential feudal lords.

It was during this period that the magnificent garden of the Katsura Detached Palace in Kyoto was constructed. It is a superb piece of landscape art. It is said that the garden was laid out by Kobori Enshu. Whatever that may be, we esteem it as the most artistic and graceful garden in Japan, ably utilizing the beauty of nature suggesting what the Japanese garden is capable of attaining in the world of culture.

During the feudal age in Japan, the garden often served as a place of secrecy for gaining inside information. Many gardeners acted as men in secret service. As such, the name of the gardener was sometimes taken as a pronoun for detective.

In those days, the shoguns and feudal lords often employed a gardener to act as their agent for gathering rumors and inside information in the garden of their enemy or one suspicious of treachery. The gardener of this kind obtained a job in the garden of his master's enemy. It had been a custom from time immemorial that the gardener had the liberty to see his employer personally. In fact, he often interviewed and had conversation freely with his employer who was an influential feudal lord. So he had a rare opportunity to collect hints and inside information for his master, to whom his family had been attached as retainer since the time of his ancestors.

Even today, the gardener has more opportunity to talk with his employer directly, while other employes get their master's instructions often through a maid-servant or other go-between. This custom may be a hang-over of the feudal age. At any rate, this practice has been a great obstacle for laying out an appropriate garden which may harmonize with the houses. The contractor for constructing a house usually opens negotiations with other specialists, such as plasterers, masons, paper hangers and so forth and builds a well-balanced house, providing that he is a capable person. But the gardener usually gets directly in touch with the house owner for laying the garden. If he were a very capable man, that is all well and good, because he knows how to lay out a garden which harmonizes with the house, but he is usually more anxious to please the employer than to secure the harmony between the garden and the house. At any rate, there is an old saying among architects that there is no example of a gardener having laid out a decent garden which is in harmony with the house.

Simple But Appealing

Sabi is an important element that enters into the making of any Japanese garden. Sabi means loneliness, according to the Daignekai Dictionary. This atmosphere may be created by using age-old rocks and old trees. In the picture above, the aged tree to the left and the moss-covered rocks forming the bank of a stream add a little touch of sabi to the general landscape.

A Modern Garden

Though the gardens of the Muromachi period are believed to be the best ever produced by landscape artists, some of the modern gardens built by millionaires are also worthy of the highest praise.

GERMANS TO IMPROVE UKRAINIAN HANDICRAFT

Artisans Divided Into Three Classes by Reich Commissar For Region

Transocean

BERLIN, March 19.—Orders to raise Ukrainian handicraft to European standards of efficiency have been issued by the Reich Commissar for the Ukraine.

These orders provide for the division of craftsmen into three categories—master craftsmen, skilled craftsmen and semi-skilled craftsmen—and stipulate that Jews may not own any handicraft enterprises.

Bolshevik exploitation in the past, it is stated, prevented Ukrainian craftsmen from becoming efficient in their particular trade, and to offset this deficiency German master craftsmen will be sent to train Ukrainian craftsmen, but their number will be small.

To allow as many Ukrainian craftsmen as possible to profit by the instructions, Ukrainians are advised to merge their enterprises voluntarily and convert them into community enterprises.

BIG WELSH STRIKE LOOMS

100,000 Miners Threaten to Walk Out, —Want More Pay

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—A strike involving more than 100,000 miners in the South Wales district is believed imminent, according to latest London reports. The miners threaten to strike on account of an alleged violation by mine operators of the wage agreement, signed only a month ago.

The representatives of the mine operators have refuted these accusations and the British Ministry of Mines has started an eleventh hour mediation. Well-informed circles in London, however, doubt whether these mediation efforts will be successful in view of the stubborn attitude taken by the mine operators.

Bandits in Iran

Transocean

ANKARA, March 19.—Banditry has again become rampant on the Iranian highways since the occupation of the country by British and Soviet troops. According to a report carried by the Palestine Post, Jewish paper in Jerusalem, members of American missions in Iran have been robbed of all their belongings by bandits.

Quest for Beauty

The Japanese people have probably done more than any other people to simplify sensuous things, like arranging flowers in a vase or drawing a black and white brush painting. To us finding beauty in simplicity is almost a fetish.

An artist will strive to transform a blank piece of white paper into a thing of loveliness with as few strokes of the brush as possible. With three of four graceful sweeps he may convert a void space into Mt. Fuji at sunset, or an elegant orchid plant.

Or he may spend hours arranging a few flowers in a vase to convey the impression of beauty as simply as possible, to the point where not only a single flower but even a single leaf can ruin a composition, either by being added or removed.

There is, of course, a sound artistic reason for keeping things simple. One's attention is automatically drawn to a single object, whereas it would wander hither and thither were there too many focuses of interest. Many Western interior decorators agree with this theory and some have made special trips to Japan to study the problem.

Step into the living room of a cultured Japanese and you will find a tiny vase with a few flowers arranged beneath a single picture. But how those flowers and the picture stand out. After you get used to it the wide sweep of the bare matted floor and the plain walls give the room a restful atmosphere. The light which filters from the garden through the semi-transparent paper partitions which run the whole length of the room, is diffused and softens all severe lines.

Yet beneath the surface appearance of simplicity you will find a tremendous amount of study and work. As many if not more books have been written on decorating a Japanese chamber as have been published on adorning Western rooms.

The flowers in the vase, for instance, are the product of an elaborate art and have a philosophy of their own.

In masterpieces of Western art—the works of Van Dyke, Corot, Rembrandt—you may notice that the backgrounds are usually of surpassing beauty. You may also note that such backgrounds never fight for attention with the main subject, rather that they serve to enhance the beauty of the whole. There is harmony between the subject and the background.

Japanese hanging paintings and calligraphic scrolls often do not have backgrounds. Instead they have a foreground. This is the vase of flowers which is the counterpart of the background in Western art, with this important difference, that the foreground sometimes is more important than the painting behind it.

It must be pointed out that inasmuch as the Japanese people are being influenced by the practical comforts of modern living, many houses have two drawing rooms, one of purely Japanese architecture and interior decorations and the other of purely modernized interior decorations.

Some persons go so far as to declare that there is no further need of purely Japanese style drawing rooms in this age of air conditioning, radios and vacuum cleaners. This is a matter of opinion. Either there is no need or there is greater need than ever before and each individual must decide this question according to his lights.

Classified Ads.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE man cook, experienced, references, seeks position. Apply Box 92, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK, woman, experienced, seeks position. Box 89, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, fully experienced, best references, handles all house work and willing to take care of baby, understands English. Box 94, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE cook and maid who has traveled in Europe as an attendant to a foreign family, wants position. Knows American, English and French cooking. Best references furnished. Box 91, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady seeks position as nurse for child or baby, or as household worker. Apply Box 614, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WELL experienced, English spoken, middle-aged Japanese woman seeks position, Japanese instruction and general house work. Box 90, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

UNFURNISHED semi-foreign bungalows, two-three rooms at 127 Takinoue, small garden, nice view. Apply Yokohama Post Office Box 287.

For Rent or Sale

1934 Buick for sale at moderate price or rent, good condition. Box 84, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH, Russian taught by foreign lady, university education. Apply Box 609 Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel 2-2370.

For Sale

DOUBLE cushion upholstered settee, 2 armchairs, pair of 6-fold gold screen, large bear fur, flooring electric stand, small ice chest, motor fan. Apply Box 93, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GAS kitchen range, imported, almost new, "Windsor" model, 4 burners, large roasting oven, grill. For particulars and inspection apply Box 82, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

PAST export records of foreign firms. Box 85, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2356.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

ACCOUNTING

BOOKS written, audited, systems installed, etc., at reasonable fees by Association of Japanese and Foreign Accountants. Apply Sannomiya P.O. Box 1012.

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For Appointment.

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Builders of The Meiji Era," by Izumi Yanagida.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Hisachi Tojo; Patriotic Poem Recital.
8:00 News; Music: Chamber Music, "Serenade in D Major" (Beethoven); Orchestra, Waltz "The Story of The Vienna Woods" (J. Strauss).
10:30 Talk, "Other Countries' Wartime Living."
11:00 National School Hour: Music "From Winter to Spring," by Tokyo Orchestra Band.

— Afternoon —

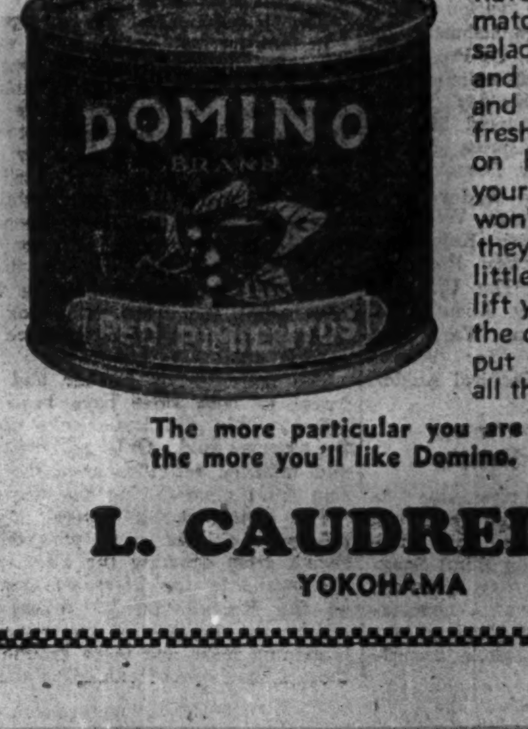
12:00 Time; News; Harmonica solo and concert.
1:00 Narration "War Atmosphere Even In The Poetical World" (S. Murou) by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Serial Talk, "Wartime and Nervous Training," by Dr. Naoki Sugita.
2:00 National School Hour: South Seas Travel Account Series, "The Philippine Islands," by Zentoku Nakahara.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama "Dr. Shibasaburo Kitazato, The Great Scientist," by Tokyo Juvenile Theatrical Group.
6:30 Talk, "Australia's Resources." Music.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "Our Esprit de Corp."
8:00 Radio Drama: "Mataemon Araki," by Ennosuke Ichikawa.
9:00 News; Accordion solo by Masao Kogure; Xylophone solo by Hidetoshi Mikami; Violin solo by Tamaki Maeda, "The Coconut" (T. Onaka); Piano solo by Hajime (Wada, "War Song Album" (H. Wada).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast From Berlin: Orchestra, "Die Hochzeit des Figaro" (Mozart) and "Invitation to The Dance" (Weber); Lecture by Captain Tatsuo Yokoi, Naval Attache to The Japanese Embassy to Berlin; Waltz "The Kissers" (J. Strauss).

DOMINO BRAND

RED PIMIENTOS



This exotic, fine-flavored product adds matchless flavor to salads, cream sauces and the like. Pickled and canned garden fresh. Keep a supply on hand to pep up your menu and you won't regret it for they are one of the little niceties which lift your dishes out of the commonplace and put them in a sphere all their own.

The more particular you are . . . the more you'll like Domino.

L. CAUDRELIER

YOKOHAMA

SHIPPING OPERATION TO BE ACCELERATED

Wartime Transportation Boost Season Set for April-June Period

TO SMOOTH DISTRIBUTION

Southern Materials to Be Obtained More Quickly, Says Information Board

With the object of operating shipping at the fullest capacity, the Government has decided to set aside the three months of April, May and June as a Wartime Transportation Boost Season, it was announced Thursday by the Board of Information. During the proposed period, redoubled efforts will be made toward the transportation of underground and surface resources in the southern regions as well as coal at home which has been developed in an ever-intensifying degree.

The Government has decided to launch a shipping campaign in accordance with the proposal of the Wartime Transportation Committee, created early this year to administer affairs connected with the improvement of marine transportation and shipbuilding. People close to the authorities expect that the projected move will greatly stimulate the industrial productivity expansion campaign and also improve the distribution of important provisions.

The following is an excerpt from the Board of Information announcement concerning the creation of the Wartime Transportation Boost Season:

Government Statement

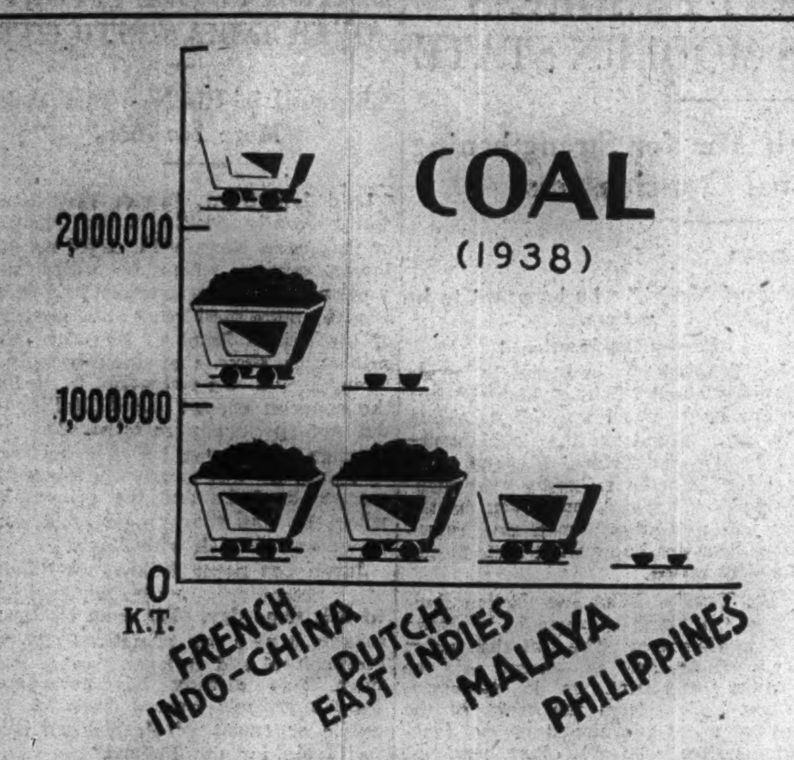
"The Government has been making strenuous efforts to enhance marine transportation efficiency by way of placing shipping operations on a planned basis on one hand, and taking various measures for the speeding up of mercantile vessel construction, on the other. The necessity to improve shipping has been keenly felt in order to provide domestic industries with as much southern materials as possible, which will help boost Japan's capacity to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.

"For this reason, the Government has decided to set aside the April-June period as a Wartime Transportation Boost Season, during which more importance will be attached to the transit of provisions and coal as well as other materials vital for war economy."

According to the Nikkan Kogyo, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now drafting a concrete plan to better the transportation of iron and steel materials as well as coal in conformity with the projected shipping improvement campaign of the Government. Efforts will be directed by the authorities of the Ministry toward the acquisition of as much tonnage as possible for these national defense materials and increasing of unloading efficiency at ports and railway stations.

As to the transportation of iron and steel goods, a fundamental plan will be worked out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, but detailed schedules will be framed by the Iron ad Steel Control Association.

More Driving Power



In addition to the big coal mines of Manchoukuo and China and its own domestic supply, Japan now has the southern countries to draw on for its steam and electric power fuel. Coal is the chief mineral product of French Indo-China, which yields 2,600,000 metric tons a year, topping all the countries of the southern chapter of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Hongay coal is the pride of French Indo-China and one of the best varieties in the world. The deposits are estimated at some 12,000,000,000 metric tons in Hongay alone. There are coalfields also in the Tongking area, in the neighborhood of Luang Prabang in Laos and in the northern and central parts of Annam, totaling 20,000,000,000 metric tons. The yield of the principal coal mines in Java, Sumatra and Borneo was, in metric tons: 1935, 1,110,953; 1936, 1,147,196; 1937, 1,363,596; 1938, 1,456,647 and 1939, 1,780,632.

INDIES TRADE LOSS GREAT BLOW TO U.S.

Japan Embarks on Program of Expansion as America Faces Economic Crisis

Due to the unconditional surrender to the Japanese of the East Indies, which resulted in the loss of such vitally important resources as rubber, tin, and other agrarian and mineral products, enemy countries, the United States in particular, are confronted with an unprecedented economic crisis, while, on the other hand, this country is able to steadily embark on the Greater East Asia construction program with the aid of these rich natural resources, states the Miyako Friday.

Surveying the East Indies trade of the past, the paper points out the remarkable excess of exports over imports as its distinctive feature. The list of exports by the East Indies included chiefly mineral and agrarian products bound for the Netherlands, the United States and Britain.

Former Export Ratios

According to the figures quoted by the paper, of the total exports in 1935 of the East Indies 22.48 per cent went to the Netherlands, 14.25 per cent to the United States, 18.91 per cent to Britain and 3.98 per cent to Hongkong and other Chinese ports, thus the exports to the countries hostile to this country constituted 60 per cent of the total exports of the East Indies.

During the period of January, 1941 to May of the same year, the United States ranked first among the buyers of Netherlands East Indies' goods, with its exports to the United States amounting to 142,920,000 guilders, an increase of 40 per cent, as compared with 106,962,400 guilders in the corresponding period of the previous year, states the paper continuing that this increase resulted from the increase of exports to the United States of such raw materials as rubber, tin and other mineral and agrarian materials.

U.S. Seriously Hit

How seriously the United States economy has been affected by the loss of these materials is easy to presume, continues the paper, in view of the fact that these materials are all special products available in that part of the world alone. Thus, the United States is forced to face a dark and gloomy future in its domestic economy, adds the paper, stating that the loss of these materials are fatal to its maintenance of economic power for the prosecution of the current war.

On the contrary, this country will be able to construct the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the acquisition of the above-mentioned resources in addition to the rich oil fields of which the annual output is estimated at 8,000,000 tons and such other mineral resources as bauxite, nickel, manganese, etc., concludes the paper.

DEFENSE ECONOMY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

Colonel Okada Tells Meeting Of Plentiful Supplies for Whole Sphere

As a result of the successful military operations, there is now no cause for concern in regard to the supply of oil, rubber or alumina, three indispensable strategic materials; and, an autarchic structure for national defense economy has already been firmly established, stated Colonel Kikusaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Office, at a round-table meeting sponsored by the Asahi. The damages which the enemy troops inflicted on oil facilities of Sumatra, the world's foremost producing center of aviation oil, are less serious than previously anticipated, disclosed the colonel.

"Since one of the causes of the War with the United States and the British Empire was the anti-Japanese oil embargoes imposed by America and the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies, the brightened future of oil supply ensures the permanent prosperity of the Japanese Empire," asserted Colonel Okada, continuing as follows:

Prospects Still Brighter

"The Diet declaration by Premier General Hideki Tojo to the effect that 500,000 tons of oil will be produced in North Borneo during the first year of the war is very significant, because the figure is bigger than expected before the outbreak of the war. More fortunate still is the fact that Japanese Forces succeeded in capturing one after another the oil fields in Dutch Borneo, Sumatra, Java and Burma.

"As the southwestern Pacific countries are greatly blessed by nature, agricultural products turned out in these areas are more than simple to satisfy the demands of Greater East Asia. Hitherto strenuous efforts had been directed to develop as much bauxite as possible in Palao, of the South Sea Mandated Islands, but there is no longer any necessity for such endeavors owing to the occupation of the producing areas in the southern regions. Although a problem of oversupply may arise in raw rubber, bauxite and tin, the acquisition of inexhaustible deposits of these natural resources will enable Japan to hold an advantageous position in post-war world economy.

Lead in Quantities

"Nickel will be supplied from the Celebes Island and lead from the East Indies in significant quantities. Nickel is an indispensable material for the construction of warships, guns and tanks, while lead is vital for submarines. A complete self-sufficiency in lead will be realized when Upper Burma is placed under the control of the Japanese.

"An economic blockade which, President Roosevelt thought, was sufficient to weaken the strength of the Japanese Empire, has already proved useless, while, on the contrary, the United States has been exposed to a counter-blockade by Japan."

GOVERNMENT IDEA SOUGHT ON AGRICULTURAL BILL

Adjustment of Relations Between Agrarian and Provincial Bodies Urged

The Agricultural Organization Consolidation Bill having been withheld from the current Diet, interested organizations and Diet members representing agrarian districts are keenly desirous of knowing the Government attitude toward the question. The problem was seriously taken up at the meeting of the Bargaining Body of the House of Representatives on Tuesday which decided that a proposal, as a joint undertaking of all parties of the House, should be submitted to the Government at the closing plenary session of the House on Wednesday, requesting the Government to expedite the consolidation of agrarian organizations, according to the Yomiuri.

In view of the illness which confines Representative Umpei Takada to his home an explanatory address over the submittal of the proposal in question will be made either by Representatives Sukekawa or K. Okada. A reply thereto is expected to be made by Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, testifying to the immutable intention of the Government to urge forward the agrarian organizations consolidation movement. The proposal in draft reads as follows:

Proposed Draft

"The consolidation of agrarian organizations is of paramount importance. The Government is urgently requested to adjust relations between agrarian organizations and provincial autonomous bodies and to speedily establish a working plan for the early establishment of a firm farm structure for coping with the demand of the situation created by the War of Greater East Asia."

The clarification of the mind of the Government on this provoking subject has greatly helped to brighten the prospect for agrarian circles, adds the paper.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 27
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,019,648
Over Issues	319,648
Deposits	611,438
Loans	490,847

MOTION PICTURE COMPANY WILL FOUND NEW OFFICES

Project to Establish 10 Branch Centers in Sphere Key Cities Approved at Meeting

A budget amounting to ¥7,000,000 for the new fiscal year and a project for founding 10 branch offices in important cities of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere were approved at the general meeting of staff employees of the Japan Motion Picture Company, held at the Hoshigaoka Teahouse, Tokyo, on Friday. The new budget, which is twice as large as the preceding year, is accountable for the mounting expenditures required for the production of an ever increasing number of newsreels on various war fronts in the War of Greater East Asia, and for founding branch offices in Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Bangkok, Shonanto, Manila, Batavia and Rangoon.

Meantime, representatives of motion picture theater managements of the capital, at a general conference, reached an agreement to place the distribution of films under single control system effective April 1. All motion picture houses of the capital are grouped into two sections, and films will be supplied them by turn in a regularly fixed order.

MANCHURIA AUTO COMPANY TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED

With New Setup Many Skilled Workmen and Technicians Added to Staff

A reshuffle in the personnel of directors on the occasion of the merger of the Manchoukuo Automobile Manufacturing Company and the Dowa Automobile Company, was formally approved at the regular general meeting of shareholders held at Hsinking on February 26. Soji Yamamoto was appointed chairman of the board of directors, and Keizo Uchida and Torajiro Yoshida managing directors, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Yoshiaki Yano, chairman of the board of directors of the former Manchoukuo Automobile Manufacturing Company and Den Takehara, chairman of the board of directors of the former Dowa Automobile Company having resigned on the occasion of the merger, the whole administration of the enlarged organization is now entrusted to Mr. Yamamoto.

Along with the renovation in the administrative staff the engineering personnel of the company will also be greatly enlarged. In addition to a number of technicians and skilled workers supplied to the company's plant at Antung, which is under partial operation turning out automobile parts, by the Nissan Automobile Company and the Manchoukuo Airplane Manufacturing Company a far larger number of men have been assigned to the two companies to receive proper training. A large working personnel is required as the Antung Plant will shortly be considerably enlarged through the acquisition of equipment formerly owned by the Japan Ford Company and the General Motors Japan, Ltd. Upon the completion of the expansion of the Antung Plant the company will operate at full-swing for the mass production of automobiles and parts which will doubtless prove a great asset toward the productivity expansion program as well as for the defense of the country.

LABOR STRIKES IN U.S. MENACE TO INDUSTRY

Counter-Measures Feeble—Can Roosevelt Remove Source Of Trouble?

For suppressing strikes, which is regarded as a blight on the war industry of the United States, there is no alternative left for that country but to resort to compulsory measures, stated the Chugai Friday, pointing out the fact that strikes stand in the way of the realization of the productivity expansion program for turning out the scheduled 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and building 8,000,000 tons of shipping within this year.

Despite many counter-measures taken against strikes by the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, the industrial world of that country will suffer from an increasing number of strikes, continues the paper, stating that causes for such occurrences have not so far been even to a slight extent removed. The counter-measures reported to be under contemplation are: abolition of the Wagner Act; prohibition of strikes in national defense industries; enactment of a law to punish strikers in defense industries as traitors; calling to the colors those who refused to work in defense industries; enactment of a law defining strikes in emergency times as illegal, and others.

Can Only Advise

The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor however, is not empowered to order the suspension of strikes, being authorized only to advise in the settlement of labor disputes and to make public its own judgment regarding such disputes, further states the paper, adding that, however, the U.S. Government is invested with authority to exercise power for the suppression of strikes and for taking over plants involved in strikes.

With these lukewarm measures, the United States Government will not be able to settle the strike problem with ease when the labor unions stand firm, asserts the paper, warning, however, that it is dangerous for Japan to presume at once that strikes are a fatal blow to the expansion of productivity in the United States. Nevertheless, it is evident that strikes in the United States are no doubt harassing the industrial world, and what course President Roosevelt follows to remove the source of trouble is worthy of attention

NEW OIL DISTRIBUTION PLAN NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION

Many Matters to Be Settled Before Scheme Can Be Fully Realized

Inauguration of a new petroleum distribution corporation controlling transportation and supply of petroleum for all consumers of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is reportedly under contemplation by the Planning Board, and the matter has been broached to the Commerce and Industry Ministry Fuel Bureau for consideration, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Immediately upon the formulation of a definite working plan the project will be submitted to various Government offices concerned, and a bill will be presented to the coming special Diet meeting in May by the Planning Board.

According to the Planning Board's scheme the Kyodo Petroleum Enterprise Company and the Toa Petroleum Company will be liquidated upon the creation of the proposed corporation, while activities of the Japan Petroleum Sale Company will be restricted to the distribution of oil in Japan proper. Some interested quarters, however, prefer to see the continued existence of the Kyodo Petroleum Enterprise and the Toa Petroleum as agents to handle the actual management of business of the projected corporation which may formulate plans for distribution and transportation. In the event of the adoption of the latter idea the projected Petroleum Distribution Corporation will be an agent for conducting some of the work of the Petroleum Control Association, being in nature different from the Industrial Equipments Corporation or the Housing Corporation.

Splendid as it appears, this scheme of the Planning Board will have to await the solution of many problems before a complete agreement with the Fuel Bureau can be reached and the materialization brought about, thinks the paper.

Our Pig Iron Imports Greater Than Expected With Manchou Supply

With receipt of a recent shipment from Manchoukuo, the total amount of pig iron imported by Japan for the current fiscal year has attained a level far higher than anticipated. Manchoukuo, observes the Asahi, has thus fulfilled its mission of economic co-operation with Japan and carried out the assurance of General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, made while he was staying in Tokyo as a State guest, that Manchoukuo would redouble its efforts to enhance its economic collaboration with Japan in order to assist its ally in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo, in fact, is steadily increasing the output of pig iron to cover its own as well as Japan's needs.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT ON FIRMING-UP MART

Lower Cover Rates Announced By Stock Exchange Cause Upward Swing

Prospects for Miscellaneous turned bright Friday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange chiefly due to the Board of Information's announcement to the effect that the Government has decided to set aside the three months between April and June as a Wartime Transportation Boost Season. The bourse issue rose to a high of ¥132.40 in the long-term section.

A strong tendency also pervaded almost all other listed wares, including spinnings, shippings and heavy industrials. Kanegafuchi Spinning, new and old, stepped up ¥1.10, Teikoku Rayon ¥0.50, its new ¥0.70, Kurashiki Silk ¥0.80, N.Y.K. ¥0.70, O.S.K. ¥1.00, Niigata Iron Works ¥1.20, Hakodate Dock ¥0.50 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.30.

A similar tilt was seen in the short-term section. Tokyo Exchange, new, for example, opened at ¥131.10 in the morning session, but before long there appeared a firming-up tone.

The lower cover rates which were announced by the Tokyo Stock Exchange authorities Friday morning were also responsible for the upward saving of stock prices. The new rates will be put into effect today, states the announcement.

The revised covers for major wares on the long-term market are: N.Y.K. ¥24, its new ¥20, O.S.K. ¥20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥32, its new ¥20, Teikoku Rayon ¥20, its new ¥20, Tokyo Exchange ¥48 and its new ¥48. The rates on the short-time market are: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥40, N.Y.K. ¥20, its new ¥16, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥27, its new ¥16 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥16.

Meanwhile, closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.60, N.Y.K ¥106.10, its new ¥91.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.40, its new ¥99.90 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji. Spinning (50)	67.5	u .3	....	63.1
Do. new (25)	57.9	u .5	....	38.2
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.8	u1.1	....	157.3
Do. new (25)	100.4	u1.1	100.7	101.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.8	u .5	....	103.9
Do. new (37½)	93.7	u .5	....	94.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.3	u .4	38.0	37.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	75.0	u .4	....	76.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	105.8	u .7	....	106.0
Do. new (37½)	90.9	u .9	91.6	91.5
O. S. K. (50)	96.8	u .2	....	98.3
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	79.6	....	80.6	81.3
Do. new (25)	51.9	u .2	52.7	53.0
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8	u .2	88.6	89.2
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.9	u .3	102.3	102.9
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	69.8	u .3	....	....
Japan Soda (25)	60.3	....	....	61.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo. Stock. new	131.4	131.9	131.4	131.6
N. Y. K., old	106.2	106.2	106.0	106.1
N. Y. K., new	90.9	91.5	90.9	91.2
Kanegafuchi new	100.0	100.3	99.9	99.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.8	93.0	92.8	93.2
Osaka Stock, new	72.0	72.3	72.0	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.3
Hitachi Works	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	74.0	73.7	73.9
Japan Oil	78.5	78.6	78.3	78.0
Japan Mining	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	58.2

Bill Clearings

March 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	201,612	116,134
Balance	37,770	26.00

CABINET PROVIDING FOR SMALL TRADERS

National Service Council to Be Expanded With Added Subsidy of ¥200,000

As a first step toward the realization of the basic principle laid down by the Cabinet session of March 6 for placing smaller traders and industrialists on a new structure and for facilitating occupational changes, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has greatly strengthened the function of the Central Council of Associations for National Service Through Commerce, according to the Miyako. Shift in top-ranking staff personnel announced include Soichi Kita to the director-generalship of the Council, Sakio Tsurumi to the vice-presidency, and Dr. Shikamatsu Mukai to the directorship of the general affairs bureau.

Instead of concentrating attention, as in the past, on such negative issues as the prevention of black market dealings, the promotion of higher trade ethics and the like, the Council in future will energetically take up more positive issues such as adjustment of the trade structure and combination of traders' enterprises, and will assist especially the younger traders, in adjusting themselves into new vocational fields.

New Bureaux Set Up

The Minister of Commerce and Industry will remain the president of the Council as heretofore, but the Vice-Minister, as the ex-officio Director-General, will be replaced by a full-time officer in the person of Mr. Kita. Two new bureaux, the general affairs, and the guidance were created.

For financing the expanded structure of the Council the Government has appropriated a supplementary subsidy of ¥200,000, raising the total subsidy for the Council for the fiscal year 1942 to ¥320,000 to be defrayed by the National Treasury.

The movement for the institution of associations for national service through commerce was launched in 1940 in various parts of the country, and at the end of the same year the Central Council of Associations for National Service Through Commerce was established in Tokyo. Continuing to expand the Council now has a membership of 6,799 associations as of the end of February 1942, comprising 1,118,563 traders, which may be considered virtually all the small traders in the country. Chapters of the Council are also established in most prefectures, exceptions being Miyasaki, Nara and Shiga.

Director-General Kita concurrently holds directorship of the Guidance Bureau, and also directs the activities of the Patriotic Traders Association Movement Propellation Corps. He will also maintain close contact with prefectural chapters. The flow of traders from shops to factories is expected to be managed more smoothly through the revitalized functioning of the Council.

SECURITY VALUES LISTED

Tokyo Clearing House Surveys Situation As of March 1

The total value of negotiable securities in Japan as of March 1 this year (at current market quotations) stood at ¥102,530,000,000, representing an increase of 0.630 per cent as compared with the corresponding figures on February 1, according to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Clearing House. Details follow:

Total Value of Negotiable Securities March 1942
(In ¥1,000,000)

Stocks		45.725
Bonds		56.795
Government bonds	37,584	
Local bonds	2.896	
Debentures	13.874	
Foreign bonds	2.400	
Total		102,530

SILK EXPORT BODY FORMED

Raw Material Control Strengthened To Cope With Situation

For the purpose of unifying and strengthening control over exports of raw silk in order to cope with a new trade situation arising from the war, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to create a semi-official Japan Raw Silk Exporters Association.

The proposed body, which will serve as an affiliate of the Japan Foreign Trade Control Association, will enlist the membership of all the leading exporters of raw silk, thrown silk, dupion silk, waste silk, floss silk, pegnee and cocoons throughout Japan.

An official license for the establishment of the new association was issued under date of March 27.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-mtrem	131.6	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.2	+1.90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.9	+ .60
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.2	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	same

TRANSIT DIFFICULT FOR AID-USSR GOODS

More to Advantage of Union to Approach Japan Than U.S. And Great Britain

For the acquisition of such raw materials as rubber, tin, copra, hemp, etc. chiefly produced in the southern regions, all of which are badly needed, the Soviet Union will, as a matter of fact, find it more advisable to approach Japan than the United States and Great Britain, states the Hochi on Thursday in commenting upon the Anglo-American countries' aid-Soviet routes.

According to the paper, there exists three aid-Soviet routes: first, a route to Murmansk from the United States via the Arctic Ocean; second, via Vladivostok and lastly a route to the Caspian coast via Iran. However, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, no route is available for the Soviet Union except the first mentioned through the Arctic Ocean.

Route Open Only Three Months

The route between Nome, Alaska, and Murmansk, the only ice-free port along the Arctic Ocean, covers a comparatively short distance corresponding to that between San Francisco and Honolulu, further states the paper, but the route is navigable only three months of the year, July, August and September, because of climatic conditions.

Nevertheless, the route is of vital importance to the Soviet Union, continues the paper pointing out the increasing volume of cargo transported through this route. According to the paper, 390,000 tons of cargo went to the Soviet Union through this route in 1933 and in 1940 the cargo transported via this route exceeded 1,000,000 tons.

Route Developed

For the development and improvement of the route, every possible effort has been made by the Soviet Government authorities with the result that at present 22 vessels are plying the waters between Vladivostok and Murmansk during the three months of July, August and September, further states the paper.

With the approach of winter, the Arctic Ocean is a sheet of ice enveloped in dense fog which makes navigation impossible until the summer of the following year and accordingly the Soviet Union cannot rely upon the Anglo-American countries for the acquisition of needed materials through this route alone all through the year, states the paper concluding that as a natural consequence the United States and Great Britain will not be in a position to allure the Soviet Union with the bait of supply of materials, particularly materials produced chiefly in the Japanese-occupied southern regions.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942

Envoy to the Holy See

The Imperial Government announced yesterday that it will despatch to Rome Mr. Ken Harada, embassy councilor, as the first Japanese Minister to the Holy See. His appointment is an outcome of the negotiations, it was revealed, which have been going on since some time ago with the Vatican.

The present decision of the Imperial Government is noteworthy as a proof of its solicitude for closer relations with the Holy See. The need of having adequate representation at the Vatican of Japanese interests has for some years been appreciated. The question of taking such diplomatic procedure was taken up more than once in the past. And the failure of its realization before now was only due to adventitious considerations.

In the countries brought under Japanese leadership in consequence of the current War of Greater East Asia, among the people who are consequently so positioned as to collaborate with the Japanese in their construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere, there are no small numbers of Catholic followers. For instance, in the Philippines those who follow the faith, according to the census for 1939, number more than 12,600,000 as against the whole population of 16 millions. The Catholic Church in China has also not an inconsiderable influence. In these circumstances, Japan has been brought into closer relations with the Holy See through the current war. These relations are bound to become even more extensive and intimate as Japan's constructive undertaking in East Asia makes progress. It is obvious that Japan should seek close and friendly relations with all Catholic followers when her avowed aim of new construction in East Asia is prosperity and welfare on a mutual basis of all the racial groups bound by regional relations. Such attitude is demanded of Japan if she is to offer leadership and direction of a proper sort. Needless to say, the present step of the Japanese Government is animated by its policy of extending protection to the interests of all Catholic people in East Asia and, in a longer range view, achieving better and fuller unity among all followers of the Roman Church.

Catholicism became known to Japan as early as the 16th century. From historical evidence we know that the three feudal lords of Kyushu, namely, Omura, Otomo, and Arima, sent their good-will embassies to the Vatican in 1585. In 1615 the feudal lord of Sendai sent one of his vassals, Tatenaga Hajekura, on an embassy to Rome. The number of converts to the faith reached at a time a very large figure.

The relationship which was cut off with the Roman Church under the exclusionist policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate was early resumed after the Restoration of Imperial rule in 1868. In 1919 the Vatican sent to Japan its first nuncio, the present incumbent being the sixth to represent His Holiness here. The Catholic believers in Japan now are estimated at 200,000.

Japan, true to her principle of giving freedom to religious belief, has throughout the present war extended full protection to all Catholic followers and institutions in the Philippines and wherever hostilities extended. This consistent attitude taken by Japanese arms has met with wholehearted appreciation wherever they were brought in contact with the Catholic people. Nevertheless, malicious foreign propaganda agents have tried to exploit the situations Japanese arms faced here and there. Their attempts to weave tales of religious persecution by Japanese arms have been far from successful. But propaganda of that sort still persists. To such unscrupulous propaganda the present diplomatic procedure of the Japanese Government must be the best possible reply. For this reason Mr. Harada who is to proceed to the Vatican in these times of storm and stress is to fill one of the most important diplomatic posts in the world.

The Return of the Canton Concession

The formal return of the former British concession at Canton to the National Government of China took place last Wednesday. Amidst the applause of two hundred high Japanese and Chinese officials gathered for the impressive ceremony in Shameen Park in front of the former British Consulate-General, the Rising Sun flag was lowered while the Chinese flag was raised in its place.

This ceremony should not have been necessary in just that form. It was indeed an anomaly, even though a welcome one, for the Japanese flag to have preceded the Chinese flag in flying over the Shameen Concession. If the British had had any real sense of justice, the transfer should have taken place long ago directly from the British to the Chinese without the intermediation of the Japanese.

This concession, like the similar one at Tientsin, was seized by the British about a century ago through scarcely disguised military force and subsequently utilized as a base for British imperialistic domination over extensive parts of Chinese territory. The Chinese have long clamored for the return of these concessions and the British themselves later recognized the justice of the Chinese claim. However, the British failed to act according to their own recognized principles and continued to hold the concessions.

It is indeed an anomaly that Japan, a third party to the dispute, should have been instrumental in helping China secure justice. It will be remembered that when, as the result of the present war, these concessions fell into the hands of the Japanese Armed Forces, the Japanese Government promptly announced that it would take steps to restore the concessions to China. The ceremonial transfer of last Wednesday was the fulfilment of that promise.

The whole incident is symptomatic of the contrasting roles played by Japan and Britain in all the affairs of this part of the world. Britain, the oppressor and exploiter, is coming to the end of her nefarious career. Japan has again demonstrated the sincerity of her stated aim of being the champion of all East Asia against the detrimental influence of Anglo-American power. Accordingly, her part in the recent transfer of the concession at Canton is an occasion for satisfaction to her that she has been able in some measure to help China attain one of her rightful national desires.

A Year Ago Today

March 28, 1941

From the Files of The Japan Times & Advertiser

"We ask nothing of the United States and leave that country alone. I should like to insist that the United States should follow our example and leave our country alone." In these significant words, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka summed up Japan's policy toward America. He continued; "It is up to the Americans to leave it to Japan to maintain peace in Asia. I have been fully aware that Britain and the United States would oppose eternally the reconstruction of East Asia by Japan since I returned to Tokyo from Geneva in 1932. This consideration was in the background of the action of Japan in aligning itself with Germany. This explains why I fought for the Tripartite Alliance until it was realized."

The Italian Government will offer Villa Madama, official residence of the Foreign Minister, to Foreign Minister Matsuoka during his three-day stay in the Italian capital as a national guest, reports a Domei report from Rome. The Fascist Party has ordered residents on the way from the station to Villa Madama, situated on Monte Mario Hill and overlooking the capital, to display the Japanese and Italian flags.

Little realizing in what plight it would be within a year, Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, outlined the post-war terms of his Government. He said that Britain and the United States will not exclude Germany from future discussions if the Reich is willing to cooperate after the war has ended. "Nations with similar ideas of liberty and freedom would see in the United States and Britain something to hold on to," the Ambassador said.

Premier Henri Philippe Petain is in favor of the participation of France in the creation of a New European Order, according to a Domei dispatch from Vichy. Marshal Petain was quoted as declaring that he considers France should resume collaboration with Germany and should take a clearer position against the free French movement headed by General Charles de Gaulle.

Java

Java, fourth in area but most important of the islands of the Malay Archipelago which constitute the East Indies, is separated from Sumatra on the west by the Sunda strait, 14-50 m. wide, and from Bali on the east, by Bali strait, 1½ m. wide in the north. It is 622 m. long and 121 m. wide in greatest dimensions, and its area without the island of Madura is 48,504 sq. m. Its population (1926) was 36,403,833, including that of Madura (1,743,818 in 1920), two and a half times that of the remaining islands, which have more than thirteen times the area of Java. It lies between 5° 52' and 8° 47' S. and 105° 12' and 114° 35' E.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part IV

There is a book treating of "One Hundred Japanese Tastes," each expounded by its own devotee after his own fashion. Some of these tastes are more or less widely diffused, and others less so, all illustrating the vast and varied nature of the field covered by Taste. Among the best known tastes are those for the Tea Ceremony, landscape gardening the cherry blossom, chrysanthemum-growing, tray-landscape (bon-seki), dwarf-tree-growing (bon-sai). Flower-arrangement, Waka, or Haiku-composing, Goh, chess, goldfish culture, Kabuki-plays, Noh-drama, doll-theater, curio-collecting, lacquer or porcelain wares, as well as reading, angling, traveling, sake-drinking, cooking, horse-riding, etc. Less universal are the tastes for the autumnal herbs, for the rain, hot-house plants, the peony, the rose, the snow, peach blossoms, butterflies, little singing birds, the frog, the semi, the chestnut, the pumpkin, the gourd, fireflies, children's toys, etc., for which many persons exhibit as much enthusiasm as others do for hobbies like stamp-collecting, horse-racing, and billiard-playing.

If all the minor or rarer hobbies and tastes are collected, they will probably number more than a thousand, and be found to contain some of the most curious things that ever excited men's predilection. Those affecting a love for, or collecting, human skulls, real or artificial, are not rare, some persons evidently displaying their primordial proclivity through the law of atavism perhaps. Among the Japanese are found many devotees of the frog—those prizing or collecting everything depicting the frog, i.e., in picture, carving, porcelain, plastic art, metal casting as well as in prose and verse, due most probably to the influence of Basho and Issa who were believed to have cherished a deep affection for the creature and whose verses about the frog are on everybody's lips.

Tastes of Common People

In recent years, or rather since Japan resumed its foreign intercourse after 250 years of national seclusion many new foreign hobbies and tastes have been imported and claimed converts here zealous as those in the land of their origin. Their list is also very long, but they are outside the scope of our present subject. The question as to whether any taste is good or bad, or high or low, depends as well on the spirit in which it is pursued as on the comparison which may be made with the kindred taste indulged elsewhere. Judging the merits of the Japanese taste by these twofold standards, we may make no hesitation in declaring that the plane of the Japanese taste is very high, or that Japan can defy any nation, East or West, in the purity or elegance of the taste shown by its people.

This challenge does not apply only to the higher class of people who may be supposed to have extra fine tastes, but rather to the people as a whole, or to the middle and lower classes. For we have to confess that it is the so-called upper-classes rather than the lower who have had their tastes somewhat spoiled and perverted through the noxious influence of new-fangled foreign manners and innovations. Indeed there is something profoundly touching in the tastes of the common people in this country as shown in their pastimes as well as in their everyday style of living, especially when we contemplate those of similar classes in the so-called civilized countries of the West.

'Hanami' and 'Tsukimi'

It has often been said and it is true that every cultivated Japanese is a poet, at least a poetaster, able to compose either Waka, Haiku or verses in Chinese characters. There are Utai-chanting and Shimai-dancing for men, and flower-arrangement for women. The Tea Ceremony is equally followed by both sexes; though its votaries are more numerous among Western than Eastern people. As for that part of the populace of Japan who correspond to the laboring class or the submerged tenth, so called in other countries, their sense of taste is almost as admirable as that shown by the most refined in the land. They show as great an enthusiasm as cultivated persons do for natural beauties—loveliness of blossoms in spring, golden foliage of autumn, snowy landscape in winter, etc. The "Hanami" and "Tsukimi" are the two magic terms which enrapture the whole people, high and low; there is no other nation in the world in which all the country, prince and pauper alike, go out in sheer rapture to admire the blossoms and worship the moon. It is an exquisite blend of an aristocracy of taste and a democracy of manner.

Of many occasions of popular jollification we may take only the two most famous Festivals of March and May. The former is a fete in honor of little girls, and it is called the Festival of Peach Blossoms. In the Boy's Festival, chiefly intended for young boys, the spirit of Bushido and strong masculine qualities are symbolized by the dolls of great warriors and strong men like Shoki, Kintoki, Momotaro, and symbols of pluck and strength like the tiger, the carp, etc. These festivals are celebrated not only in the salons of the rich but in the humblest cottages in far-off valleys where "the frogs lie croaking."

No Gambling

There are other tastes the poor may and do enjoy in this country such as Kabuki-viewing, chess-playing, professional story-telling, picnicking on mountain and seashore and visiting Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples as well as the modernistic pastimes like cinema-shows, hiking, etc., but on the whole their tastes are wound up with domestic duties and pleasures, that is, love of children and giving solace to aged folk. The most notable fact about the tastes of common Japanese people is that betting and gambling are practically unknown, some confirmed gamblers may be found, but they are as exceptional as pickpockets and criminals, for betting and gambling are prohibited by law, and there is hardly a home among the poorest and dingiest quarters where they are indulged in in any manner reprehensible in the eyes of the law.

(To Be Continued)

THAILAND SEES GREAT PROGRESS IN TEN YEARS AS MODERN STATE

Yuvajon Well Organized With Aim for Strengthening Young People's National Consciousness

By LILY ABEGG

Part II

XXth Century

Furthermore, new middle schools and especially trade schools were founded by the Government in order to train a new generation of tradesmen and craftsmen. It also aimed at directing the interest of young students toward natural science and technology.

For hitherto, Thai students, regardless of whether they were studying abroad or in their native Chulalongkorn University, were interested in little but the Beaux Arts. These efforts were successful, for in the last two years the enrolment at the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok for the courses in engineering and medicine has risen considerably.

Beautifully Built

If I were asked what I considered to be the symbol of the new Thailand, I would answer: the school-house and the Yuvajon, the great youth-organization of Thailand. Everywhere there are new schools. In every town and village they are the most striking buildings. Sometimes they are at the very edge of the jungle, where snakes crawl and monkeys play screaming in the trees. These schools are beautifully built according to sensible plans.

I had the opportunity of visiting many schools in different parts of the country, and everywhere I was delighted by the pleasant manners, the discipline, and the eagerness of the children. The young people are quite different from the older generation, much more nationally-minded and anxious to serve their country.

In every school in Thailand, from kindergarten to the university, the national flag with its red, white, and blue stripes is solemnly raised every morning, while pupils and students stand at attention. Of course, also in the realm of education everything cannot be done at once, so that in practice there are still some things lacking. For instance there is a shortage of modern teaching equipment; in the middle schools the equipment for teaching chemistry and physics is still quite insufficient.

Children in Uniform

All school-children in Thailand wear the same uniform—the girls usually blue skirts and white blouses, the boys greenish-khaki jackets and shorts. Many boys wear a red band around their caps as a sign that they are members of the Yuvajon.

It is not every boy who can become a member of the Yuvajon. He must first undergo a test and a medical examination. The membership is voluntary, and greatly sought after. Although the training is very strenuous, every boy wants to become a member.

The organization of the Yuvajon is chiefly the work of Colonel Prayoon Montri, Vice-Minister of Education, who is the leader of the movement. It may be noted in passing that Thai names are often used incorrectly by foreigners. When I was in Tokyo before leaving for Thailand, I often heard of the Vice-Minister of Education, "Colonel Montri," who happened to be in Tokyo at the time.

Family Not Mentioned

In Bangkok I immediately made enquiries about "Colonel Montri," but no one knew who I was talking about. Finally it turned out that in his country he is called Colonel Prayoon. The real family name is hardly ever mentioned in Thailand, and even in the case of well-known men one sometimes does not know what their family it really called.

The Yuvajon is an organization similar to the youth movements in Japan and in Germany. The fact that active army officers are in charge of the training, and not, as in Germany, young leaders from the ranks of the movement, is reminiscent of the Japanese system. On the other hand the Yuvajon, as a unified, national organization, exists independently of the schools, much like in Germany.

The supreme aim of the Yuvajon is to strengthen the young people's national consciousness, spirit of sacrifice, and eagerness to serve. Almost purely military methods are used to reach this goal. First place is given to discipline, drills and athletics. These boys with their marching, drilling, and sharpshooting seem more like young cadets from a military school. Duty is very strict.

Under Tropic Sun

Every Saturday, for instance, the Yuvajon have to carry out military maneuvers for three to four hours in full uniform and armed with a carbine. I have seen these boys drilling on a large square in Bangkok with the temperature at 107 degrees. Under the tropic sun the cement square radiated a paralyzing heat. The boys sweated so much that there was not a dry shred of clothing left on them, and the soaked uniforms appeared quite dark.

It is sometimes said that the Thai have been weakened through centuries of living in a tropical climate and that they have lost their powers of physical endurance and resistance. I believe that this is at most a half-truth, and that their weakness is more of a psychological nature and can consequently be overcome by will power. In any case, Thai studying abroad, where sport is more popular than was until recently the case in Thailand, have proved to be quite the equals of other students. Incidentally, it is amusing that these children of the tropics make excellent skiers when the opportunity arises.

On National Day

On June 24 Thailand's National Day, a large military display of the Yuvajon took place in Bangkok. On one side of the square a sort of Maginot Line had been constructed, with several concrete domes and artificial tank-traps. This was attacked by 14 to 18-year-old members of the Yuvajon in a completely modern manner, with motorized troops, tanks, artillery, and airplanes. The "battle" lasted about 40 minutes. The thunder of the artillery duel was ear-splitting, airplane-motors roared overhead, and tanks and flame-throwers spat terrifying fire. Finally a large white flag appeared; the garrison surrendered, the fortifications having collapsed under the artillery-fire and the bombs.

The entire maneuver was carried out by boys; only the airplanes were manned by regular soldiers. At the end a parade under the command of Colonel Prayoon was held before the Prince Regent.

As we drove home the tanks rattled past the walls of the picturesque palace and the Wat Phra Keo, a symbol of Thailand today; old temples and royal palaces with weird, colorful roofs, towers, and stupas—and modern tanks. Thailand too has entered, for better or for worse, the ranks of nationalistic States and follows the familiar modern pattern. The tropical land of jungles, elephants, and beautiful old Wats, is determined to arm in the present world of tension and danger.

(The End)

Publications Received

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 153 dated March 28, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, Tokyo Municipality. The Registration System of the Distribution of Bread and Wheat Flour is the leading article.

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, Nos. 514 and 515 dated March 11 and 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, Gaiko Shimbun, Tokyo. Feature articles: Collapse of the Netherlands East Indies; U.S. and Britain Snarling at Each Other; Surrender of the Dutch East Indies; Understanding and Sympathy Toward the South Sea Regions, and the Greater East Asia War and Russo-Japanese War.

Journal of the Aeronautical Research Institute, a bulletin published by Tokyo Imperial University, No. 210, February, 1942 (in Japanese).

Chosen, a monthly magazine, No. 321, February, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, Government-General of Chosen. The leading articles: Gold Production Policy; Significance of Gold in World's Economy and the Mission of Chosen, and Strengthening the Education of the Subjects of the Japanese Empire.

A pamphlet containing a suggestion relating to the Greater East Asia War and the National Oil Policy by Shoichi Hasegawa (in Japanese). Published on March 12, 1942.

Yeigo Kyoiku; a monthly magazine, Vol. 6, No. 4, dated March 15, 1942 (in Japanese and English). Publishers, English Teaching Institute at the University of Literature and Science, Hiroshima. The magazine is devoted to the education of English.

Kaigai Dobo (Overseas Japanese); monthly, March 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, Overseas Japanese Central Society, Tokyo. It contains topical informative material regarding Japanese activities abroad.

Of Things Japanese — ORIGIN OF BECKONING CATS

By MOCK JOYA

There are toy cats made of porcelain, clay, wood, bronze and other materials, with the left front paw raised to the left ear. Such cats are called "Maneki-neko" or Beckoning Cats. They come in all sizes and colors, and they are mostly prized by women in Japanese restaurants or shops. The Maneki-neko is believed to be a good luck charm to bring visitors or customers. There is an interesting tale about its origin.

Usugumo was one of the most famous and accomplished women of the Yoshiwara in Yedo days, and she loved cats, the traditional story goes. Her cats followed her everywhere, and when she went out of the house, her maids carried them. There was one particular cat that she loved specially, with which she even shared her meals.

One day her favorite cat was particularly nervous and followed her, pulling at her dress. Her master tried to chase the cat away, but it clung to her dress. Angered he drew his sword and killed the cat, but as its head was severed from the body, it flew upward and caught a big snake that was sliding over a beam of the ceiling. The cat was trying to warn Usugumo of the snake, but she did not understand. As the cat was killed it also killed the snake. Usugumo mourned the death of her faithful cat, and a very elaborate funeral service was held for it. But she was never happy after that, and other cats did not attract her.

Pitying her, one of her admirers ordered valuable aloes-wood from Nagasaki and had a master artist carve a cat out of it. The wooden cat was made in the exact reproduction of her lost favorite, and it had its left paw raised to its ear. When Usugumo received the gift of the cat, she was happy and fondled it daily as though it were alive, offering it meals and talking to it.

This was the first Maneki-neko, and as she was famous, it soon became fashionable among the girls of Yedo to have such wooden cats as pets. They became lucky charms to invite visitors or customers.

BRITISH FUTILE EFFORT OVER INDIA CRITICIZED

Churchill in His New Plan Asks More Sacrifices

Lord Linlithgow, British Viceroy of India, recently speaking to the Chamber of Princes in New Delhi, called on the Indian princes whom he called the wardens of India's martial traditions, to make more sacrifices for the security of the British Empire. He urged the princes to show that they have the strength and determination to defeat the common enemy. Lord Linlithgow did not specifically mention who the common enemy was, but if he referred to Japan, he was greatly mistaken inasmuch as India and the princes, to whom he was giving a pep talk, had no quarrel to pick with Japan.

Japan has never looked upon India as an enemy or a country which it has to lick some day. Far from it, Japan regards it as a sort of natural ally for geographical and cultural reasons. Premier Tojo already has enunciated Japan's attitude toward India in his public statement which laid emphasis on "India for the Indians."

New Plan

The British Viceroy told the Indian princes that Sir Stafford Cripps, who is on his way to New Delhi, was bringing Prime Minister Churchill's new plan for India, which he said was a message of new hope for all who looked to see India take its right place among the free nations of the world. But if a British message of new hope could be taken at face value, India should have taken its right place among the free nations of the world more than a quarter of a century ago. But depending on the human weakness of a short memory. British statesmen are shamelessly telling the world that their Government is going to confer upon India a wider latitude of freedom. One thing is the remembered in this connection is the fact that these British high-ups are speaking in behalf of Mr. Churchill, the propelling force of the present British Government.

We already have seen the European war unveiling the tragic drama of European sovereign States which were crushed by the German military might chiefly because they continued futile resistance on the strength of Mr. Churchill's empty promises of aid. In addition, we have records in black and white that Mr. Churchill has more than once double-crossed India.

In 1922 while Mr. Churchill was Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, he declared, "We looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion status." But 10 years later Mr. Churchill publicly admitted that he told an out-and-out lie about his opinion on the Dominion status for India. He shamelessly confessed that he merely made "what politicians often have to do, an agreeable speech on a festive occasion." Then he went further and came to the real point of the issue when he said bluntly: "No member of the Cabinet meant, contemplated, or wished to suggest the establishment of a Dominion Constitution for India in any period which human beings ought to take into account."

If Policy Definite

Judging from these public utterances, we can safely conclude that if Mr. Churchill had any definite policy toward India, it is that he regards India as a necessary and coffer-filling vessel of the British Empire which is not entitled to the status of a Dominion. In the opinion of Mr. Churchill, India should and must subsist for its own good under British rule, and India's sole purpose for existence is to keep the declining British Empire intact. For Mr. Churchill, like other British leaders, are of the opinion that if India should succeed in freeing itself from the torturous bondage of the British Empire, the latter will inevitably crumble, and that the best way to keep India under the British thumb is to pursue a persistent and consistent policy of oppression and exploitation.

No wonder Will Durant, an American philosopher, said, "I have seen a great people starving to death before my eyes and I am convinced that this is due not, as their beneficiaries claim, to over-population and superstition, but to the most sordid and criminal exploitation of one nation by another in all recorded history." But Mr. Churchill is attempting, through Sir Stafford Cripps, to coax India and its leaders into joining the democratic camp in a desperate fight against Japan.

Typical Tragedy

Leaders of Great Britain, the so-called champion of democracy, have failed, and still fail, to see that India could be won for democracy if Great Britain would carry out the democratic principles of the right of men to govern themselves. The New York Times, commenting on this point, asserted, "The problem of India in a typical British tragedy and Britain was waiting and watching the progress of this tragedy with silence." The Times published this accusing editorial even after the British Government announced that Sir Stafford Cripps would proceed to India with the so-called drastic concessions. It is obvious that the American journal did not think very much of the new British plan for India in the light of the dark records of British policy toward India. For that matter, nobody takes Britain's promises seriously.

The world knows that Mr. Churchill is going to double-cross India.

Pearls of Wisdom

A docile disposition will, with application, surmount every difficulty.—Manilius.

• • •

We do not choose our own parts in life, and have nothing to do with those parts.—Our duty is confined to playing them well.—Epictetus

• • •

Duty is carrying on promptly and faithfully the affairs now before you.—It is to fulfill the claims of today.—Goethe

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

TAJO BUSSHIN (Passionate Heart, Pious Heart) 1922—23

By TON SATOMI

Part II

There is something curiously inconsistent about Nobuyuki Fujishiro, the hero of this work. He is not the sort of man to recognize the independent character of women and respect it. He repeatedly says such things, for instance, as "all men are endowed by nature with the inclination to love as many women as possible," or that "there is no reason why a man cannot love four or five women at a time," or again that "I have lost the feeling of idolizing women since an early age. I cannot believe that there has ever yet been a case of a woman who was superior to men." Here we observe the remnants of that mediaeval spirit, still so markedly in evidence in this country, of looking down upon women.

In the case of the triangular love affair involving himself, Kuboi, and O-sumi, for example, this spirit, rather than resolve it purely as a problem that concerns the woman herself, reduces it instead to an issue to be settled between the two men. As a natural consequence O-sumi's indignation is aroused, and she is forced into the role of a little adventuress. Notwithstanding that he is an inhabitant of such a world, the hero inwardly construes the strange fascination which he cannot help but feel in women as "an inscrutable scheme of nature." Moreover, far from rebelling against this scheme (will) of nature, he is not even skeptical about it. Rather, he considers it his life-long function to perfect a worthy love by conforming to this will, and is confident of its possibility. This affords us a glimpse of the modern idea which is given to exalting nature and to believing in nature's preordained harmony.

Conflicting Character

The conflicting character of these two spiritual ideas gives rise to the contradiction of aiming at the realization of an ideal associated with something which cannot be believed in and of believing in its possibility. This contradiction leads Nobuyuki's love—which is in the nature of seeking after the eternal verity of things—to wander about in a maze, or it renders his aspirations into something which is no more than a dream.

Instead, however, of reflecting deeply upon this point, he proudly adheres to his so-called doctrine of magokoro as a miracle which would resolve the contradiction and bring fulfilment to his dream. In fine, the "doctrine of magokoro" is merely an assertion of sentimental ultra-individualism, which values sincerity in a man as the norm of every form of existence and hence regards an act as virtuous which is linked with the desire of one's inmost heart, and that which is not as a lie—in short, as an evil to be strenuously denounced. What is highly distinctive about it, however, is that the desires of the inmost heart as construed in this sense—namely, magokoro—are in the final analysis invested with a strange and ineluctable spirituality.

Thus, the magokoro of Nobuyuki and of Satoyakko, who promised to see each other without fail when the time came for either of them to die, made the flesh-and-blood figure of the ailing Satoyakko appear at the deathbed of Nobuyuki all the way from Osaka some 300 miles away. Even when raised to the level of a more commonsense world, Nobuyuki's magokoro is shown, for instance, to have wiped away, at one stroke, the perversions and the mist from the heart of Furetsu Nishiyama, the "bad boy," and to have displayed its strange spiritual power on a number of other occasions.

As an ideological tendency this is similar to the reverence of makoto, as indicated in Katai Tayama's Zansetsu (Remaining Snow). However, it has a striking characteristic in that it is developed, with a yet more naive impatience, into a clear conviction that "magokoro is bound to succeed," and that, at the same time, magokoro possesses a strange possibility and spiritual power which are superhuman rather than human. Hence the world that is suffused with the light of magokoro is filled with a nirvana-like saintliness, and here the women are no longer their realistic selves that had been looked down upon. It is thus that ideal love—the function of human life—is perfected.

Sentimentalism

Needless to say, this is an attempt to assert the grandeur of man's spiritual nature or power rising to its highest possibilities and striving to reach a godlike state—or of the very godliness of this spiritual power as it is. As a doctrine it is undoubtedly thorough-going, yet it cannot be denied at the same time, that it descends to sentimentalism of a rather naive sort. In the world of thought five or six years after the writing of Zansetsu above referred to, this was the kind of doctrine that came to be prominently displayed as an outgrowth of that novel's philosophy. It may be that the agony incident to Individualism's decline made some such spiritual claim inevitable.

At any rate this work, by suddenly introducing the great Kanto earthquake and fire at its close, suggests that the destruction of the old society was a divine chastisement meted out to it for spurning the doctrine of magokoro and that it was a good moment for the building of a new society, thus showing an extraordinary fervor for the realization of magokoro. Such being the case, the hero Nobuyuki's attachment to this doctrine is a very persistent one indeed. And since he is bent on scrutinizing every love affair, his own no less than that of others, to determine whether or not it is invested with magokoro, this love scroll after all the efforts put into it to produce a multilateral canvas, has in effect been daubed over with but a single

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

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WAITED GERMAN SPRING DRIVE SEEN STARTED ON EAST FRONT AS FIERCE CLASHES REPORTED

Leningrad-Novgorod Area Scene of Large-Scale Battle

HITLER SEES ROMMEL

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, March 27.—A large-scale battle is being fought by the German and Russian troops at a point between Leningrad and Novgorod, according to information reaching here from the Soviet side today.

Hitler Sees Rommel

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, March 27.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler received at his Headquarters, at a certain point, Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Division in Libya, who has returned from the North African front.

It is said that General Rommel has returned to aid the tank war in the coming spring battle against the Soviet forces.

Offensive Launched

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, March 26.—German force suddenly started a large-scale offensive today on the east Smolensk sector central front, and in the neighborhood of Kharkov, southern front, according to a broadcast by the National Broadcasting Corporation of America, which credited the news to an announcement by the Soviet Information Bureau. This activity is regarded as a forerunner of the Nazi spring offensive.

At a point 37 kilometers southwest of Moscow, severe fighting is taking place between German and Soviet forces according to a report by the Soviet Headquarters.

Turkey Now Tense

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, March 26.—Ankara is now feeling a strain with the opening of the Foreign Office Conference which is discussing various problems concerning West Asia, according to information reaching here from Istanbul.

It is said that the time has come for Turkey to make a decision. Meanwhile, Turkish forces are being concentrated on the Iran frontier. The present crisis in Turkey resembles the atmosphere just before the recent outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

For military purposes, 80 per cent of the railway cars and 70 per cent of trucks and motor cars have been mobilized.

Italian Submarines Active

Domei

ROME, March 27.—Two tankers and another vessel, totaling 22,600 tons, have been sunk by Italian submarines operating in the waters off the United States coasts, the High coasts, the High Command announced today.

U.S. Cutter Sunk

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—According to a dispatch reaching here from Washington today, the United States Navy Department has announced that the United States Coast-Guard cutter Acacia was attacked and sunk by an Axis submarine in the Caribbean area in March.

All personnel abroad the Acacia, however, were rescued, it was said.

CHINA AIRLINER MISSING; ELEVEN BELIEVED KILLED

'Kowloon' Feared Lost Near Ise In Raging Storm on March 24—Search Now On

Eleven persons, including a crew of four and seven passengers, are believed to have been killed in the crash of the airliner "Kowloon" of the Central China Aviation Company, somewhere between Ise Bay, near Nagoya, and Tokyo, on March 24, reports Domei.

The seven passengers included a certain Mr. Aiyer and A. Mohammed, representatives of the Indians in Malaya, and Swami Satyananda Puri and Sirdar Pritam Singh, representatives of the Indians in Thailand, who were en route to Tokyo to attend a conference on March 28 and 29 of Indians in East Asia.

On the day of the disaster, Ise Bay was a storm center, where a strong gale with a speed of 10 to 12 meters per second was raging.

The "Kowloon," chartered by the Japanese Army, left Shanghai for Tokyo on the morning of March 24. It has been unheard of since 3:37 p.m. the same day when the airliner wirelessed to the Tokyo branch of the Central China Aviation Company.

The aircraft has not yet been located despite intensive search by the Hamamatsu Army Aviation School, the Gendarmerie and police authorities of the region where the disaster is likely to have occurred.

British-Indian Troops In Andaman Islands Captured by Japanese

Japanese landing parties, which carried out a surprise landing on the Andaman Islands at dawn on March 23, captured an undisclosed number of British officers and Indian troops, reports the Asahi today quoting front line dispatches, according to Domei. Meanwhile, other sources revealed that the same forces are enlarging their range of operations and steadily pushing back the enemy, which is blowing up ammunition depots and other important military establishments.

NANKING'S STRENGTH SEEN GROWING DAILY

Direct Contrast to Chungking Where Steady Wane in Power Is Noted

Domei

NANKING, March 27.—Observers here, reviewing the achievements of the National Government of China during the past two years, since its return to Nanking on March 30, 1940, noted the increasing power of the Nanking Government as contrasted to the weakening Chungking regime.

In November 1940, following the conclusion of a basic agreement with Japan and Manchoukuo for joint cooperation, the National Government, in 1941, was formally recognized by Germany, Italy, Rumania, Slovakia, Croatia, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria and Denmark, it was recalled.

Meanwhile, the National Government had established the Central Reserve Bank of China to stabilize its economic power; reinforced its defense service through the extension by Japan of a credit of ¥300,000,000; reorganized the education system, and created "model peace districts" preliminary to bringing peace to the whole of China.

Thus while the National Government is being consolidated as a pillar of the world's New Order, the Chungking regime is now on the verge of collapse due to the recent Japanese victories in the Pacific, the observers said.

Chungking, now isolated from the Democracies as the result of the collapse of the ABCD encirclement of Japan, is finding it difficult to continue its anti-Japanese resistance financially, militarily as well as spiritually, because the populace under Chungking's control are learning about the real situation, the observers said.

Exchange Program Slated

Radio programs will be broadcast between Japan, China and Manchoukuo on March 30, commemorating the second anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking.

Premier Hideki Tojo, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, and General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, are scheduled to exchange greetings between 7:30 and 8 p.m. of that day, following which, a program of music will be broadcast.

JAPANESE MOPPING UP SHANTUNG COMMUNISTS

30,000 Enemy Troops Facing Encirclement in East Of Peninsula

Domei

WITH THE JAPANESE FORCES ON THE SHANTUNG FRONT, March 27.—Japanese Forces, since early Wednesday morning, have been actively engaged in a mopping-up campaign against approximately 30,000 Chungking Communist troops in the eastern part of the Shantung Peninsula.

Japanese Army detachments, supported by bluejackets, yesterday captured Wentengjung, four kilometers south of Weihaiwei, while Tsing-shan, approximately 100 kilometers north of Tsingtao, was heavily attacked yesterday evening.

Meanwhile, other Japanese troops are tightening the cordon around the enemy by pressing them from the west.

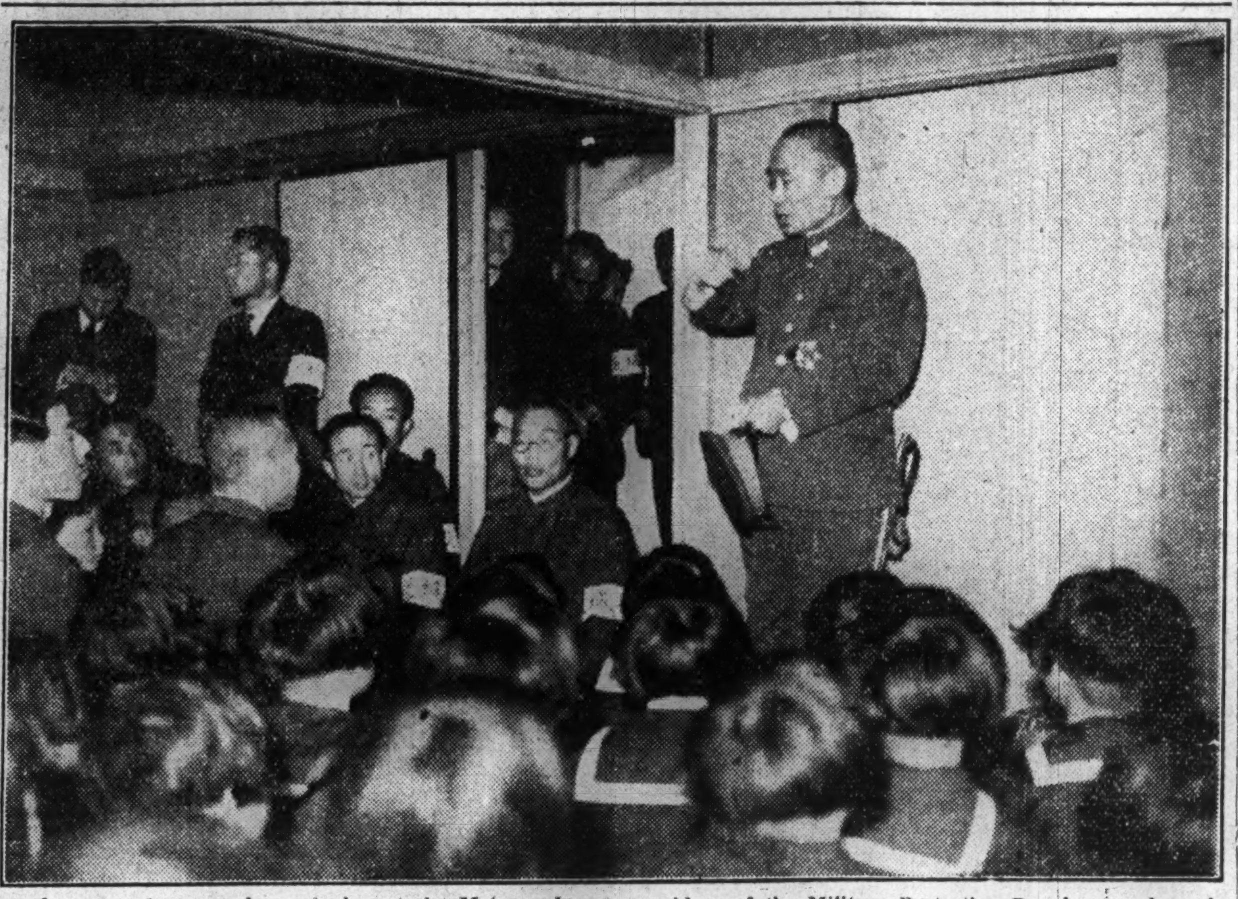
WAR SCRIBE IS HONORED

The Nichi Nichi was officially informed on Friday by the press section of the Imperial Headquarters that Shigenori Yagi, its war correspondent, was killed in action on February 22, while covering the fighting north of Buisan, (Bukit Timah Height) close to the city of Shonan.

The late war correspondent, who formerly was a member of the political department of the Nichi Nichi, had been reporting on the war since a Japanese Army Unit landed on the Malay Peninsula.

The War Office is expected to nominate Mr. Yagi posthumously as an official interpreter of the "sonin" rank in recognition of his services.

Brings Message of Comfort



A group of war orphans staying at the Matsuya Inn, in Kudan, were pleasantly surprised this morning to receive a visit from General Baron Shigeru Honjo, president of the Military Protection Board, who cheered and comforted the youngsters who had lost their fathers and brothers in the present conflict.

War Orphans Attend Spiritual Communion With Heroic War Dead at Yasukuni Shrine

A solemn service, spiritually uniting the children of the war dead with their fathers was observed at the Yasukuni Shrine today, commencing at 8 a.m.

Gathered from all parts of the Empire, including Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and other distant places, 5,059 national school children who had lost their dear ones in the present war were present this morning for silent communion.

Promptly at 8 a.m., 173 children from Fukuoka Prefecture ascended the steps of the Hall of Worship and, after entering the sacred chamber, communed in silence with the spirits of their fathers, enshrined there as pillars of the Empire.

The first group was followed by 14 others at intervals of 30 minutes.

The children who were allowed this special opportunity today were those from Fukuoka, Iwate, Miyazaki, Ishikawa, Chosen, Yamagata, Gumma, Hyogo, Karafuto, Oita, Kanagawa, Saitama, Ibaragi, Miye, Nagoya, Kochi, Gifu, Wakayama, Fukui, Miyagi, Kyoto, Ehime, Toyama and Shimane prefectures. The remaining 15 groups of children will have the honor of worshipping on Sunday.

Later, the children who had finished their worship at the Yasukuni Shrine, visited the National Defense Hall and the Yushukan in the compounds of the Shrine.

INDONESIA PLEASED BY HATTA'S RESCUE

People Now Uniting to Cooperate With Japanese—Cultural Body Established

Domei

MEDAN, March 27.—Upon hearing a recent radio report from Tokyo stating that Dr. Mohammed Hatta, leader of the Indonesian Racial Movement, was caved in Java from the hands of the Dutch by the Japanese Army following the occupation of the island, a great sensation has been caused among the Indonesians.

With the playing up of this news on the front page of a Malay language newspaper published here, a marked increase is seen in the cooperative attitude of the Indonesians with the Japanese Army.

In various other ways, it is obviously noticed that the Indonesians are uniting in a strong movement to cooperate with the Japanese and assist in the supreme task of establishing an Asia for the Asiatics.

Cultural Association Formed

Domei

BATAVIA, March 27.—Ceremonies on the establishment of a Greater East Asia Hall were held here from 5:30 p.m. today.

Creation of the Cultural Association was greatly facilitated through the assistance of the Japanese Army press and propaganda section.

The purpose of the Association will be to enable cooperation between the Japanese and Indonesian races in establishing a new culture and civilization for the southern regions.

British Trickery Shown

Another instance of unscrupulous conduct was added to the history of British banditry when Ompura Pansak, the 38th Sultan of Sulu, declared in his interview with members of the Navy Intelligence Corps that a Briton, years ago, tricked his uncle into giving away the kingdom for practically nothing, reports the Asahi.

Sultan Ompura is a well educated man, having graduated from a university in Manila, and he is to be appointed shortly to the post of the Governor of Holo Province.

Sulu, according to Sultan Ompura, was a strong State with a tradition of more than 750 years of history. When his uncle was the Sultan, he acquired control over the whole of North Borneo from the adjacent country of Brunei, and his influence extended to Sulu, Palawan and Basilan Islands and as far as Zamboanga. Had it not been for the American invasion, Sultan Ompura said it would have been possible for his uncle to place a greater portion of the Philippines under his control.

Just about the time of the American

(Continued on Page 2)

EAST ASIAN RELIGION STUDIED AT MEETING

Officials Confer on More Coordination of Activities at Home and Abroad

The first of a series of religious conferences, designed to further intensify coordination of Japan's religious activities at home and abroad, was held at the Education Ministry yesterday.

The conference was attended by representatives of the Governments-General of Taiwan and Chosen, the Kwantung Bureau, the Manchoukuo Affairs Board, the South Seas Government, the Overseas Ministry, as well as Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Education Vice-Minister, and Kenzo Abe, Chief of the Religious Section of the Education Ministry.

Similar conferences will be held annually in Tokyo in the future in order to study and guide religious activities in various parts of Greater East Asia.

Scriptures Translated

Translating three Buddhist scriptures, which are in common among Thailand, Burma and Ceylon, into the language of each respective country, the international Buddhist Association will send the first issue of its publication of Buddhist scripts to the various southern countries sometime in the early part of April.

In view of the fact that Buddhism is the most influential religion in the southern countries, the Association has been training priests to preach the religion abroad and already a great number have been sent to the South.

The Association expects to increase its activities in order to strengthen the religious and cultural ties between Japan and the countries of the South.

The Association is also making plans to build Japanese temples in Bangkok and Rangoon so that these places will become outposts of Buddhist culture where the peoples of East Asia will unite in religious harmony.

UNDERSEA RAIL FINISHED

Trial Run Under Kwanmon Straits Slated Today

The undersea railway between Shimonoseki and Moji was completed, Friday, with surface work coming to an end on that day. The first trial run over the undersea section by a small electric engine was carried out the same day, it is reported.

This engine, three and a half feet in width, ran smoothly over the rails laid without joints. A trial run over the whole length will be made today by a train with Railways Minister Ken Terashima on board.

PHILIPPINES MAKING FAST WAR RECOVERY

Political, Economic and Cultural Changes Seen With U.S. Influence Gone

Freed from the burden of American influence and oppression, the Philippines are stepping forward vigorously along the road of reconstruction leading to ultimate independence, and in cooperation with the Japanese authorities, have already made startling progress politically, economically, and culturally, in the short space of three months, says a special dispatch from a Yomiuri correspondent in Manila on Friday.

Emerging from the aftermaths of war, the report states that the Philippines are speeding along the road of reconstruction. American influence in culture and economics has been discarded and the country is stepping forward strongly in the direction of independence. Manila, the capital, is gay at night with its pretty neon lights, and the bustle and activity of the city betokens the early establishment of the hope of the people.

Today, the citizens again wave their hands and handkerchiefs at the Japanese planes that fly over the city. Street-cars trundle along on their steel tracks, and gay-colored horse-carts rumble through the busy streets, the tinkling of the horses' bells mingling with the steady clip clop of the horses' hoofs.

Escorte Street, the "Ginza of Manila," and Rizal Street are lined with many Japanese shops bearing the signs "Shoku-do" or "Koh-hi ten." Barricades and sandbags have disappeared from the street-corners, and the chime of the church-bells at morning and evening have replaced the roar of guns and the crackle of machine-gun fire.

Only three months since the fall of Manila, the Philippines have undergone a remarkable political reformation. The people cooperated heartily with the military administration of the Imperial Forces. Jorge B. Vargas, the Mayor of Greater Manila, is the head of the new Central Administration, and a new political constitution has been established.

Liberated From Democracy

What deserves attention is the fact that the Legislative Council had been abolished, and the people have been liberated from the mire of the so-called democratic government. Mayor Vargas, Minister of the Interior Benigno S. Aquino, Minister of Finance Antonio Lesarrab, and other leaders of the new Government are of the mind and heart with the military authorities, and have made superhuman efforts for the rebirth of their country.

Meanwhile, the district governors and mayors of the occupied territories have been appointed. Japanese advisers have also been selected. The people's freedom is assured, and the police system has been reorganized. Various organizations for aiding the administration of the country have been set up by the people themselves in the provinces, and the masses have returned to their usual peaceful pursuits.

The country is much more peaceful than it was before the war for crime has been almost exterminated, and the ravages of American gangsters are things of the past. The people are overwhelmed with gratitude toward the Japanese authorities. Pretty policewomen patrol the streets, and with such charming guardians of the peace, how dare crime or disorder show its face?

In the sphere of economics, banking has been re-established at the end of January, and in February the Philippines National Bank, the Philippines Bank, and the Philippines Industrial Bank were opened. In March, trust and insurance companies managed by Filipinos were opened. The currency

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SOVIET AMBASSADOR DEMANDS 2ND FRONT BE PUT UP BY ALLIES

Envoy to London, Maisky, Disgusted That No Concrete Measures Advanced

MOSCOW HOLDS ACE HANDS

Fall of Russia Means Defeat for Britain—Pleas Interest Berlin

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Apparently disgusted with the fact that no concrete measures have been advanced to create a second Allied front in Europe, Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, yesterday demanded that the Allies immediately should put up such a front against the Axis, it was reported here from London today.

Commenting on the Soviet envoy's plea, the London Daily Mail editorially declared that if the Soviet Union falls, Britain's hope for a victory will fall; therefore the U.S.S.R. must be supported with everything Britain has, the report said.

The Soviet Union is a decisive front in this World War, the journal continued, adding, if the British Government has plans for a second front in 1943, it must revamp that plan for a second front to meet the conditions of 1942, it was said.

On the other hand, the London Daily Herald said, whether the Allies should start now is a question of strategy which cannot be left to time, and that it calls for instant examination.

Meanwhile, according to a Berlin dispatch reaching here, a spokesman of the German Foreign Office commenting on Mr. Maisky's statement, has declared that such a plea, coming from the Soviet Ambassador in London, clearly means that the Soviet Union is well aware of the fact that it alone cannot win this war.

Eden Confirms Withdrawal

Domei

LISBON, March 26.—Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today confirmed before the British House of Commons that the British garrison was withdrawn from the Andaman Islands in the face of Japanese attacks, it was reported here from London today.

Following the confirmation, Herbert Williams member of the British Conservative Party, told Major Eden that this was a very grave situation and asked for assurance that "this new and dread threat to India" would be properly dealt with.

Major Eden replied, "I cannot make any public comment on that."

Also replying to former British War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha, who asked if a "scorched earth" policy was pursued and whether landing facilities and harbor installations were destroyed at Nicobar Islands, Major Eden said, "It may be taken that Mr. Hore-Belisha's point was dealt with."

British Influence Gone

British influence in Western Asia, west of India, is now fast dwindling before the encroachment of Soviet Russia in the same area, according to an Asahi dispatch from Rome on Friday.

Despite the British official denial of the fact, the Soviets have already occupied the oilfields at Mosul in Iraq, the dispatch asserted on the basis of reports received in Rome.

Soviet Russia, it also stated, lately announced that Soviet-British cooperation has ended as far as the problem of Western Asia is concerned and that the United States is strongly backing the Soviet move.

Meanwhile, many Communist elements in Baghdad, Damascus and Beirut are now under the direct control of the Soviets. With the membership of these Communists, a committee was recently established to plan for the solidarity among the Armenian Kurds. These Communists, on the other hand, have published a new journal.

It is apparent, the dispatch points out, that Britain is now trying to check the Soviet advance by strengthening her defenses on a line connecting Hamadan, Daulatabad and Isfahan. In view, however, of the alleged conclusion of an understanding reached between Soviet Russia and the United States over the former's invasion into Iran, the Russian troops are expected to advance to the coast of the Persian Gulf.

All in all, the Asahi declared that the alleged fact that the United States is indifferent to the British defense around India and cooperating more and more with the Soviet Union will soon be proved in the forthcoming developments on the situation in western Asia.

Chu Wins Doctorate

The degree of doctor of medicine has been conferred by the Education Ministry on Dr. Chu Min-i, Chinese Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to Japan, it was learned here today, reports Domei. Dr. Chu is the 57th Chinese to receive the degree of doctor of medicine from Japan.

PERPETUAL LEASEHOLD SYSTEM IS ENDED BY IMPERIAL DECREE; OLD NATIONAL STIGMA REMOVED

FLASH!!

British Tanker Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 24.—Delayed field dispatches revealed that the 7,402-ton British tanker, Spondilus was sunk in the Indian Ocean after receiving torpedo hits from a Japanese submarine.

Port Moresby Again Hit

Domei

LISBON, March 27.—Formations of Japanese warplanes this morning again raided Port Moresby, capital of New Guinea, dropping tons of explosives on military objects, according to a Reuters dispatch reaching here from Melbourne today.

NEW VATICAN TIE-UP WINS FELICITATIONS

Ardemagni and Tolosana Laud New Japanese Move in Sending Harada as Envoy

Mirko Ardemagni, press and cultural attache of the Italian Embassy, and Mariano Vidal Tolosana, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, expressed their congratulations over the appointment of Ken Harada as first Special Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in exclusive interviews with a representative of Domei on Friday.

Mr. Ardemagni expressed his belief that the decision of the Japanese Government to appoint an envoy to the Vatican "is a consequence of the new situation of Japan created by the present war." Enemy countries, he said, are becoming more and more skeptical and the Democracies are trying to create a political philosophy in ignorance of the value of the human spirit.

Japan, on the other hand, gives to religious problems the same importance as materialistic questions upon which depend the immediate destiny of the hostilities, he said.

The Italian press attache pointed out that in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere live more than 18,000,000 Catholics, including 11,000,000 Catholics in the Philippines, 4,000,000 in Thailand and French Indo-China, 3,000,000 in China and approximately 100,000 in Japan.

Move Seen Timely

The fact that the majority of these Catholics live in regions recently occupied by Japan explains clearly why the Japanese Government for the first time has decided to appoint an envoy to the Vatican, he said.

"While the war is being fought bravely elsewhere, Japan, in conformity with her tradition, pays big attention to the spiritual side of human life to which Japan greatly owes her brilliant victories," he declared. "In this way, Japan offers to the peoples living in the Philippines, China, Java, Malaya, French Indo-China, as well as Thailand, the possibility of cooperating most faithfully in the construction of New Asia."

He said the Japanese move is of absolutely spontaneous character and is quite different from ordinary diplomatic exchanges. It is extremely important not only for Catholicism but also from a more universal viewpoint.

"The great age in which we are now living will forcibly decide the destinies not only of nations but also of the continents in which Japan, Germany and Italy are fighting their holy wars in order to create a European Europe and an Asiatic Asia.

"On the other hand, the imperialistic coalition tries to place Communism in a position to destroy all the ideals and the traditional values of the Eurasiatic War. The refusal of Gandhi to apply 'scorched earth' tactics is indicative of an aesthetic conception of life absolutely contradictory to the vandalistic conception of the Yankees, the Anglo-Saxons and the Reds."

Spain Seen Gratified

Mr. Tolosana declared that the Japanese action, without doubt, will give Spain great satisfaction, because all the colonial work of Spain in America, as well as in the Pacific, always has been an affirmation of Christian ideals of life.

In Manila and in other parts of the Philippines, but especially in the Philippine capital, remain numerous institutions of religious and cultural character found in the times of Spanish sovereignty. As an example, the University of Santo Tomas which is as old as any of the oldest European universities was established in the 16th Century, he said, adding that Spain through its educational institutions introduced and diffused throughout the

(Continued on Page 2)

84-Year-Old Agreement To Disappear After April 1

BRITONS HIT MOST

The system of perpetual leases, last relic of unequal international commitments, which Western Powers imposed on Japan at the end of the last century, was abolished by Imperial Ordinance published in the Official Gazette today, taking effect April 1.

The Imperial decree, based on the Government decision, was approved at the Cabinet meeting on March 24.

Perpetual leases held by westerners will be changed into ordinary ownership, liable to land and house taxes, from which, they had been exempted.

The Government's decision was taken in pursuance of agreements with Britain and other western countries concerned in 1937, which provided that perpetual leaseholds owned by their nationals in Japan will be converted into ordinary ownership by March 31, 1942.

Lands held under perpetual leasehold by westerners in Japan first totaled 18,000,000 square feet in 1906 but were reduced to 3,960,000 square feet up to October, last year, due to purchases of some perpetual leaseholds by Japanese or the voluntary conversion of some into ordinary ownership by westerners themselves.

Of 18,000,000 square feet of perpetual leaseholds, official figures show 2,396,000 square feet located in Yokohama, 1,008,000 square feet in Nagasaki, 280,000 square feet in Kobe and 29,000 square feet in Osaka.

It is recalled that American nationals were the first to obtain perpetual leaseholds in Japan in June 1, 1855, by virture of a commercial treaty which the United States concluded with Japan to force the latter to open ports to foreign trade by dispatching a naval expedition under Commodore Perry.

First With America

The system of perpetual leases in Japan that will go out of existence on April 1, in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance promulgated today, was first created in a treaty concluded with the United States of America, on June 19, 1858. A Japanese domestic law of the time, prohibiting the ownership of land by foreigners led to the creation of this system. Since then, the same privilege has been extended to nationals of 15 other nations.

Those which were accorded the benefit of the perpetual lease system were as follows:

1858: United States, Netherlands, Russia, Great Britain, France.
1860: Portugal, Germany.
1863: Switzerland.
1866: Belgium, Italy, Denmark.
1868: Sweden, Norway, Spain.
1869: Austria-Hungary.
1871: China.

The perpetual lease system was established under an agreement concluded between foreign individuals and the Bugyo in the respective districts, or later the prefectural governors. Two certificates were issued, one held by the foreigner and the other by the Government office.

Localities where the perpetual lease system was established were cities where foreign settlements were opened under treaty. They were Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hyogo, Tokyo, Osaka and Hakodate. The land rent was paid in Mexican dollars.

Dissatisfaction Arises

Already by about 1887, there had arisen a view that the perpetual lease system be abolished, and the Government also exerted much efforts toward its cancellation whenever negotiations were made with foreign Governments for the revision of treaties. But the foreign nations, led by the British Government, did not willingly give up this advantageous privilege.

Meanwhile, in 1899 there developed the famous controversy over the house tax, which was submitted to The Hague Court of Arbitration. But the Court gave a judgment unfavorable to Japan, and supported the contentions of the British, German and French Governments which had brought the case to court. The Court ruled that perpetual leaseholders were exempt from not only land taxes but also house taxes. This decision further aroused the indignation of the people as it gave added advantages to foreigners the cost of Japanese interests.

In 1906, the Japanese Government promulgated laws concerning the perpetual lease system, and legally acknowledged the rights arising from the conditions written on the back of the original leasehold certificates. It was also decreed that when land under perpetual lease was purchased by others, the buyer would obtain only the right of ownership.

In 1903, the total area of the land held under the perpetual lease system reached about 500,000 tsubo. But following the great earthquake of September 1, 1923, the area had greatly decreased as the many buildings erected on perpetually leased land were destroyed and as many foreigners sold their land due to the effect of the dis-

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第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

NEW NAZI DECREE OUTLAWS HOARDING

Reich Defense Council Launches Drive Against Profiteers And Usurers

D.N.B.
BERLIN, March 26.—The Ministerial Council for the defense of the Reich issued a decree recently to guarantee the steady flow of commodities and to protect the public from wanton speculations by profiteers and usurers in Germany.

In part the decree states, "Whosoever destroys, hoards or puts aside raw materials or products which are a part of the vital requirements of the population and thus maliciously endangers the distribution of such requirements, shall be punished with hard labor or imprisonment, and in exceptionally serious cases, punishment with death." The decree goes on to read: "A shopkeeper or anyone in a similar position, who demands renumeration for preferentially selling goods to others, or anyone who offers, promises or grants advantages for being supplied with goods shall be imprisoned."

In order to avoid misunderstandings among the German people, the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels in the latest weekly issue of the "Das Reich", explains the new decree. Dr. Goebbels states that the German people must overcome the idea that victory can be attained easily. However, in commenting on the war efforts of the people he highly lauded the public for possessing the feeling that war burdens must be shouldered by all. In a part of the article, Dr. Goebbels declares.

"It is a known fact that the greater the sacrifice on the front, the heavier the burdens which the people at home will have to bear; the heavier the burdens, the more severe the authorities must be, and this means that more order and more justice must be maintained at home and all lawbreakers must be justly disposed of without mercy. With the war rounding its third year, our enemy, the Englishmen, likewise, are obliged to undergo similar reductions in food rations. However, the only difference is, that we aim to protect our people against the exploitation of profiteers and usurers instead of sparing them as is the practice in England. We do not hesitate to hang in most severe cases for the State prosecutors have been instructed to deal with violators of this decree most energetically. By the issuance of this decree, the Government has sent out a challenge to all those practicing illegal barter and trade in which unscrupulous and irresponsible elements are trying to make undeserved profits.

"Now we are speaking in the most serious manner, in the interest of our whole nation, of the fighting front as well as of the home front, which is entitled to be protected in its most primitive rights by the Government, especially in view of the hard requirements of the war. Let this warning be the last to those who are being supplied through illegal channels with foodstuffs and delicacies.

"No one finds pleasure in waging war, but, however, no war shall become a pleasure or a profitable enterprise for a few drones among the people. We all want to emerge from this historical struggle clean and without blemish. Once victory is achieved, then every German man and woman shall be able to say that he or she has contributed to a worthy cause. To those who cannot understand and have no conscience, they must be made to understand in a drastic manner, for in these critical times, we all need our sacred faith.

"We know how hard the wives of our farmers have to labor in the fields. Often in the evening, we see fatigued women in streetcars and subways. From the front, we hear our soldiers speak of unparalleled sacrifices for their fatherland. Seeing the entire nation doing so courageously and modestly, we want to laud them; they are doing their duty and are fighting and working for victory without complaint. We feel that we are part of all this. The people expect the Government to place the sacrifices and burdens squarely and evenly on the shoulders of all.

"Through all this, we realize what is going on. There are some who are violating the demands of the war, and it is these elements that are going to pay and pay dearly. We are convinced that the entire nation is unanimous in carrying out a rigorous action against the law breakers."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, March 28
NICHI NICHI—Envoy to the Holy See
ASAHI—Amity With the Holy See
YOMIURI—Sending of Special Envoy to the Holy See
CHUGAI—Appointment of Minister to Vatican

Envoy to the Holy See

NICHI NICHI

The Imperial Government announced yesterday the dispatch of a special envoy to the Holy See. The Catholic Church in this country has been allowed to carry on its activities freely in this country for many years, reflecting the spirit of the Imperial Constitution which recognizes the freedom of religion.

In view of such relations existing between this country and the Catholic Church, it would not have been unnatural at all even if the Imperial Government had dispatched a minister to the Vatican much earlier. It is believed that there are some 10,000,000 Catholic followers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is only adequate and proper, therefore, that the Imperial Government has decided to send a special envoy to the Holy See at this time.

The relations between this country and the Holy See have hitherto been quite friendly. Since the number of Catholic followers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not small, the relations between Japan and the Vatican are bound to become even more intimate and extensive in the future.

The appointment of a special envoy to the Holy See was made by the Imperial Government whose policy is to extend the spirit of the Imperial Constitution, recognizing the freedom of religious belief, to all the peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The enemy, particularly the United States, are reported to have been spreading malicious propaganda to the effect that this country is refusing to recognize the freedom of religious belief in the occupied regions. The appointment of a minister to the Holy See will be the best reply to such unfounded propaganda.

Immediately after the fall of Manila, the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines promulgated a decree guaranteeing the freedom of religious belief there. Attempting to weave tales of religious persecution by the Japanese authorities, the United States, a defeated nation, has even tried to utilize religion as a means of saving its skin.

We sincerely hope the Catholic followers in the world will fully recognize the fair, just attitude of the Imperial Government which guarantees the freedom of religious belief.

Amity With the Holy See

ASAHI

In order to consolidate further our relations with the Holy See, the Imperial Government has appointed its first envoy to the Vatican. Since the Vatican has already appointed its envoy to this country, it may be said that diplomatic relations have been newly established between Japan and the Holy See.

As the spiritual head of the Catholic Church, the Pope enjoys vast influences throughout the world. Even in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, there are no smaller numbers of the followers of the Catholic faith in the Japanese areas in China and the Philippines. Therefore, the establishment of formal relations between this country and the Holy See is regarded as very desirable.

Regardless of Buddhism and Christianity, this country has respected the freedom of religious belief. Moreover, we must ask their sincere cooperation at present for the attainment of the principle of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The stationing of our diplomatic representative in the Vatican is quite useful for our diplomatic activities. Having ambassadors and ministers of both the belligerent and neutral nations, the Holy See has been the diplomatic center of the world. Even amidst the War of Greater East Asia, diplomacy should never be belittled.

It is hardly necessary to point out here how much President Roosevelt attaches importance and concern to the position of the Pope. In this connection we must also fully appreciate the voluntary but just and fair attitude of the Pope vis-a-vis the world situation.

When we think of the relations between the Holy See and Latin American countries, we can easily see the necessity of having diplomatic representation there together with those of the United States and Britain. Since there is also a possibility that the Pope might take an initiative for peace we should never neglect this fact. Due to the existence of the diplomatic corps and streams of information flowing into the Vatican from its missionaries throughout the world, its position as the best observatory of the world situation cannot be overlooked.

The Holy See has shown a just and fair attitude toward this country in connection with the China Affair and other questions. Although it is quite natural in view of this country's attitude respecting the freedom of religious belief, it also indicates the friendly relations existing between the two. The desperate maneuvers of President Roosevelt have failed to move the Pope, for his motives have always proved impure.

We welcome here the appointment of the new Minister to the Vatican as a most timely step and are expecting successful activities from the new Minister.

Sending of Special Envoy to The Holy See

YOMIURI

Following the cessation of the first World War, the Holy See, in view of the new world situation which then prevailed, proposed to send an envoy to this country. The Hara Cabinet, fully appreciating the need of having adequate representation of the Vatican in this country, immediately accepted the proposal. Thus, since 1919, we have had the Vatican's envoy in this country.

As this country has reached an important stage for clarifying its moral diplomacy to the world, the Government, solving the long-pending question of exchanging envoys with the Holy See, has appointed Ken Harada as Japan's first Minister to the Vatican. The step taken by the Imperial Government is quite adequate, the effect of which, we believe, will by no means be insignificant.

The Roman Catholic followers are estimated to occupy 30 per cent of the total world population. Headed by 11,000,000 in the Philippines, the total number of Catholics in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will reach nearly 25,000,000, when those in Oceania are included in addition to 3,500,000 in China and approximately 500,000 in Malaya and the East Indies.

The Imperial Government concerning the formation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared to the world that it would duly respect different customs and guarantee the freedom of the religious beliefs of all peoples in the sphere.

The appointment of Mr. Harada as Japan's formal envoy to the Holy See is actual proof of this declaration. We believe it has not only proved to be a source of satisfaction to the Catholic followers but must shed a ray of hope to the followers of other religions.

Its effect on Central and South American countries, which have over 65,000,000 Catholic followers, cannot be overlooked. Although the United States hitherto tried to jeopardize the friendly relations between this country and the Holy See and alienate this country from Latin American countries by utilizing the powerful influence of the Catholic Church in those countries, the appointment of Minister Harada will leave no more room for such American maneuvers.

Appointment of Minister To Vatican

CHUGAI SHOGYO

To consolidate further the cordial relations between the Holy See and this country, the Imperial Government announced yesterday that it will dispatch Ken Harada as the first Japanese Minister to the Vatican.

In a verbal statement issued following the announcement concerning the appointment of Minister Harada, the Foreign Office authorities stated that the dispatch of the special envoy has far-reaching significance "in view of the present world situation as well as the presence in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of large numbers of the Catholic followers."

We believe "the present world situation" mentioned in the statement means chiefly the diplomatic relations with Central and South American countries. With the Catholics predominant in Latin American countries, the Holy See's influence in those countries can never be slighted.

In view of this fact, the further promotion of friendly relations existing between Japan and the Holy See will inevitably bring about the betterment of our diplomatic relations with the Central and South American countries.

Although it is reported that the United States tried to obstruct the conclusion of the agreement between this country and the Vatican, as clarified in the statement issued by His Excellency Monsignor Paul Marello, Archbishop of Doclea who is the Apostolic Delegate to Japan, the Vatican has studiously avoided being involved in international conflicts and has maintained strict neutrality as a pure moral force in the world. Thus, it was only natural that obstructions made by the United States failed to succeed.

What is far more significant in connection with the appointment of the special envoy to the Holy See is its favorable effects on the Catholic followers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As the number of Catholic followers in the Philippines, China and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is believed to reach millions, its political and cultural effects on them are by no means insignificant. It is also quite significant as a manifestation to the world that Japan duly respects the moral force of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN NOW AMERICA'S CATSPAW

No Longer Able to Hold Her Own, Nishizawa Points Out In Article

No longer able to hold her own either politically, economically or militarily, Britain is now demeaning itself to become a vassal state of the United States, is the opinion of Eiichi Nishizawa, an unofficial member of the Foreign Office staff, reports Domei.

Writing in the March number of the Gaiko Jiho (Revue Diplomatique) under the headline "Whither the British Empire", Mr. Nishizawa points out that the fall of Singapore, which Prime Minister Winston Churchill admitted as a great military defeat for Britain and which the London Times termed as an awful tragedy, has deprived both Britain and the United States of any naval base capable of harboring a large fleet in the Pacific, except Hawaii, thereby placing Japan in an absolutely superior strategical position in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, for without a naval base a large fleet is as much a white elephant as a large air force is without an air base.

The writer then goes on:

"From a common sense point of view, Britain should certainly avoid a two-front war in Europe and Asia, and she should not wage a war in Asia as long as she is engaged in hostilities with Germany in Europe. It was quite sane for Britain not to have played second fiddle to the policy of oppression against Japan adopted by Colonel Henry L. Stimson when he was U.S. Secretary of State, and it was owing to the British policy of 'safety first' that Britain instructed Sir Robert Craigie to follow the policy of appeasement at the time of the Anglo-Japanese Conference in Tokyo held in 1939 over the Tientsin issue.

Loses Independence

"However, dragged on by the challenging policy of President Roosevelt, which found expression in the unceremonious abrogation of the 1911 U.S.-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, Britain, running counter to her instinct and wisdom of self-protection, changed to a policy of following the lead of the United States. From that very moment Britain lost her independent policy of protecting her rights and interests in East Asia and placed herself in the position of being made the scapegoat of the anti-Japanese policy of the United States.

"In July, 1941, the Washington Administration froze Japanese assets in the United States, and Britain at once followed suit, her dependence on America simultaneously became definite. In August, Prime Minister Churchill conferred with President Roosevelt aboard the Prince of Wales in the Atlantic, and Britain condescended to become the cat's-paw in American domination of the world. The Anglo-American Eight-Point Declaration known as the Atlantic Charter actually means that Prime Minister Churchill admitted the vassalage of Britain to the United States.

More Power Lost

"The Roosevelt-Churchill conversations in Washington held later on spurred the American policy of absorbing Britain, leading to the establishment of a joint machinery for the supply of munitions and raw materials between the two Powers for the conduct of the war, the so-called pooling system. Due to this fact, the British Ministry of Supply has already lost the power of acting independently of the United States regarding the supply of war materials and has to wait for instructions of the Anglo-American joint war materials allocation board, and even the Ministry of Production cannot act freely and independently of the United States.

"The establishment of the Anglo-American joint raw materials committee and the Anglo-American joint shipping board which are intended to pool the raw materials and merchantmen of the two countries also is serving to intensify the dependent character of Britain upon the United States, and the whole machinery after all amounts to an instrument whereby the London Government has to act at the beck and call of Washington.

New Council Formed

"Furthermore, a Pacific War Council has been established for the purpose of discussing the policies of the Allied Powers with councils to be opened in London and Washington, the former being entrusted to discuss political affairs, while the latter military affairs.

"Thus, under the name of joint action, America's domination over Britain is increasing day by day in the fields of economy, politics and military, and in these circumstances, as long as the present war goes on, the formation of a new Anglo-Saxon Federation is bound to come into being.

"President Roosevelt entered the war through the back-door of the Lease-Lend Act, and in so doing he was motivated by the desire to inherit the rich legacies of Britain in the Southwestern Pacific at which the United States has long been casting covetous eyes. However, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, these rich legacies have proved to be 'Deep Sea' fruits to the United States."

Sinking of 30,000 Tons of Enemy Shipping By Lone Japanese Submarine Described

Behind the remarkable activities of the Imperial Forces in reducing Singapore lies the pains and hardships undergone by members of the submarine crew, who prevented the enemy from dispatching reinforcements by severing all available maritime transportation routes.

Following is the account of the submarine's activities in the Indian Ocean as told by a Japanese commander, who brought his craft to its base recently after performing his duties successfully, reports the Yomiuri.

"On a certain date in February, about 2 p.m.," he said, "we discovered a large enemy convoy, consisting of one vessel of the 20,000-ton class, four vessels of the 10,000-ton class and another ship of the 6,000-ton class at a point south of Ceylon, convoyed by one destroyer.

"We immediately changed the course of our craft and, on approaching close to the enemy fleet released the first torpedo, which found its mark on the 20,000-ton class vessel. The enemy destroyer, however, apparently noticed our submarine for it sped straight toward our direction. As we dove deep into the water, we heard two explosions directly above us; explosions, evidently, of the depth charges dropped by the enemy destroyer.

"For what seemed to be an eternity, we heard a succession of similar explosions and felt the shrapnel of the depth charges striking our craft as the destroyer prowled overhead persistently. Silently and with composure, each member of the crew stuck to his post with only one thought in their minds—that the submarine might be sent to the bottom at any minute. Finally, however, we managed to shake off the enemy destroyer from our trail and emerged from the water near the coastline in the Indian Ocean.

Met Indian Fishermen

"After spending hours under water, the fresh salty air we inhaled on the deck tasted better than anything else. As one member after another came up on deck, close to the enemy coast, we saw many fishing boats, manned by Indians, setting out for the day's work. Strange as it was, they seemed to be waving in our direction so we waved back. A few minutes later, no less than 20 Indian fishing schooners came close to our craft, some waving their hats while others were making gestures as if to offer us their freshly caught fish.

"After many days of operation, when we decided to return to our base as the stock of torpedoes was running low, we encountered an enemy tanker. It was the Sponjuras, an oil tanker of the 10,000-ton class. The first torpedo released from the submarine scored a direct hit but the tanker, though damaged, stayed afloat.

"The men at the torpedo-tube were preparing for the second shot, but I ordered them to withhold the discharge for it was foolish to waste another torpedo on a mere tanker. I decided to wait until a few hours later, when it would be completely dark and sink it with our gun instead of the torpedo.

"It was then about 9 p.m., immediately before sunset in the Indian Ocean. We trailed the crippled tanker for three hours and bringing our craft to the surface not far away from the enemy ship, started concentrating our fire on the tanker, which was desperately dispatching an S.O.S. signal to the Calcutta wireless station in a vain effort to save itself from destruction. A few minutes later, however, it was sent to a watery grave, leaving a huge oily patch on the surface of the water.

"For days, we operated in waters miles and miles away from our base, sinking in the meantime a certain number of enemy vessels, and returned safely with successful results."

PROMOTION FOR KATAOKA

Appointed President of Navy Paymasters School

Paymaster Rear-Admiral Kakutaro Kataoka has been appointed President of the Navy Paymasters School, the Navy Ministry officially announced at 3 p.m. Friday, according to Domei.

Rear-Admiral Kataoka, who is 52 years old, hails from Okayama Prefecture and was graduated from the Navy Paymasters School in 1912. After serving successively as a naval attache in the United States, the dean of the Navy Paymasters School, the director of the Accountant Department of the Maizuru Naval Station and the director of the Supplies Department of the Kure Naval Sation, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in 1938.

Higher Education for Chiba

The Second Technical Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, newly-established at Chiba city following a revision in the law governing the official organization of the University, is expected to inaugurate lessons on April 1, reports Domei.

Students are expected to number 420, with 66 professors and assistant professors.

Philippines Making Fast War Recovery

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system has been put into operation, and this is a source of assurance and security to the people.

Free economy is a thing of the past. The economy of the country is rigidly controlled over prices, the production of necessary articles and the distribution system. All foodstuffs and articles necessary in daily existence have had their prices fixed, and the people are guarded from the danger of being cheated by unscrupulous profiteers.

Mining Industry Reorganized

The Government will reorganize all the departments of production. From April, the development of the mineral wealth of the country will commence. Both Japanese and Filipino companies will cooperate in capital, labor and operations. Iron, manganese, copper and chrome will be mined. A huge output is expected, which will contribute to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Electric lights have been installed in all houses, and water-pipes run through all the streets. Cinema halls and other amusement centers have resumed their activities.

Under the strenuous efforts of the Imperial Forces, it is expected that the railway system from north to south will be completed shortly. Port facilities have been reorganized and shipping activities will be resumed shortly.

In the sphere of agriculture, the Americans used to make the natives concentrate in the production of articles like tobacco, sugar, coconuts, etc, so that the country had to depend on imports for its food. But now the Japanese authorities are aiming at the independence of the country in matters of food, and have established a National Rice Company, which has assured the people that they will receive their food regularly.

Spurring Cotton Planting

In place of unnecessary products, necessary articles have to be produced, and so the authorities have planted cotton shrubs in some of the sugar-cane fields. Most of the sugar used to be exported to America, but now the needs of the Co-Prosperity Sphere have to be considered, and therefore, part of the sugar-cane plantations have been planted with cotton.

With the defeat of the Americans, the Filipinos have awakened from their illusionary dreams. They have at last realized the evils of Americanism, and the fact that they are Asiatics, and that they are bound to revive the virtues of the East.

American festival days have been delegated to the dust-bin of forgotten things, and the four great festival days of Japan have been designated as the festival days of the Philippines. In education, radical reforms are expected, and it is probable that the Japanese language will be made compulsory.

In a short time, sweeping reforms have been made in culture, politics, and economics. The Filipinos are burning with enthusiasm as they step forward hand in hand with the Japanese. They know they are going to realize the long-cherished dream of their forefathers and themselves—independence.

POSTAL INSURANCE BOOSTED TO ¥1,000

Is Maximum Amount Effective April 1—Other Changes Issued in New Rule

The maximum amount for postal insurance will be raised to ¥1,000 from April 1, reports the Asahi.

Twenty years ago when the postal insurance system was first established, the maximum amount for insurance money was only ¥250. As the standard of living of the people became higher, the amount was raised to ¥350, then to ¥400, and has finally been increased to ¥1,000.

The entrance qualification into the adult insurance has been lowered from 12 years to 10 years of age, and the paper states it should be good news to those parents who think of their children's future.

For the benefit of the old, those above 70 years of age were till now exempted from paying insurance money 30 years after the contract was made, but this period has been shortened to 25 years as compensation for their long years of hard work.

According to the former rule, those above 70, who signed their contracts at the time this system was first established will have to wait for four years more before they can be exempted from paying. With this new decree, however, exemption will be made from April 1.

Formerly, when an insured person dies without naming the beneficiary, his heir received the money. According to the reform, however, the beneficiaries have been set in the order of the mate (including that of common law marriage), children, parents, grand-children, grand-parents, brothers and sisters.

This change has been made to eliminate frequent quarrels, which have been contested over the inheritance of insurance money.

Togo's Portrait on Stamp

Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, hero of the Japan Sea Battle in the Russo-Japanese War, whose portrait has graced the four sen stamps will appear on the new five sen postage stamps when the latest postal regulations go into effect April 1, reports Domei.

The four sen stamps were green in color while the new five sen issue will be magenta.

The new five sen self-stamped card-envelopes will bear the same familiar picture of the famous Diet Building, which appears on the present card envelopes.

Indonesia Pleased By Hatta's Rescue

(Continued From Page 1)

invasion, however, he declared that Lord Ovalbeck, president of the British North Borneo Company, made a proposition to his uncle to lease his territory. The negotiations for the deal got under way at Holo Island and it was finally agreed to lease the territory for 60 years from 1892, and that the British company was to pay an annual renumeration of $30,000, according to an agreement written in the Malayan language.

"The cunning British, however, were not to be bonded with such excessive obligations," Sultan Ompura stated, "and therefore, they studied ways and means of tricking my uncle.

Piled Up With Drinks

"Not many days after the conclusion of the agreement, my uncle was invited to visit Singapore where a ceremony was to be held in commemoration of the signing of the agreement. During the feast, my uncle was offered one drink after another until he was absolutely under the influence of alcohol.

"Taking an unfair advantage of the intoxicated condition of my uncle, officials of the British Government, stole the original contract out of my uncle's pocket and replaced it with a forged agreement written out in English by changing the term of the lease from 60 years to forever, and the $30,000 to a meager sum of $5,000. Thus, the British Government took control of the entire area of North Borneo for an annual payment of only $5,000."

Recounting the aftermath of the trickery, the Sultan said that his uncle as well as the Moro tribe reached the height of their indignation over the unscrupulous deed of the crafty Britons, but a contract was a contract and there was nothing that could be done. "When I visited Japan for three months in 1936," he asserted, "I confided with many Japanese Government officials and civilians to see if something could be done, but all was in vain although helping hands were extended to me.

"Now that I am to be appointed as a Governor of Holo Province, I should like to do everything within my power to influence the Moro tribe to cooperate with the Japanese nation in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to repay the courtesy and sympathy accorded me by the Japanese people."

New Vatican Tie-Up Wins Felicitations

(Continued From Page 1)

Philippines all the Occidental culture and civilization of that great Spanish epoch.

Press Hails Move

All metropolitan newspapers this morning hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Vatican, agreeing that the Holy See's consent to create a Japanese Legation there signifies the defeat of American propaganda, which has charged Japan with religious intolerance.

Creation of a Japanese Legation at the Vatican City will satisfy not only the Catholics but those of other denominations, the Yomiuri emphasized, adding, the United States no longer can hope to drive a wedge between Japan and Latin America by accusing Japan of failing to recognize freedom of worship.

The Asahi praised the Pope's far-sightedness and judgment in entering diplomatic relations with Japan and stressed the importance of maintaining a Minister at the Vatican, which is one of the best places in the world to observe international diplomatic relations.

The Hochi, quoting reports that President Roosevelt had requested the Holy See to refuse the establishment of a Japanese Legation, said, "The United States has added a diplomatic defeat to its record of successive military defeats in the Pacific."

82,150 Leva Donated By Bulgarian People To Army; Navy Here

The sum of 82,150 leva, corresponding to ¥3,400, which has been donated by the Bulgarian people to the Japanese Legation in Sofia for comforting and encouraging officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy, has been remitted by the Legation to Japan through the Berlin branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, according to an official report received by Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, Friday. Highly impressed by news of the brilliant war results being scored by the Japanese Army and Naval Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, the Bulgarian people reportedly are contributing goods and money to the Japanese Legation in Sofia in order to encourage Japanese servicemen.

Perpetual Leases Finally Abolished

(Continued From Page 1)

aster.

In 1933, the Perpetual Lease Right Committee was organized by the officials of the Foreign Office and other Ministries to study methods of abolishing the system. As the first step, Imperial Ordinance No. 179 was revised to enable foreigners to obtain the right of ownership by giving up the perpetual lease right. But there was no foreigner who would give up the advantageous privilege of being exempt from the land tax. Meanwhile a proposal was made by the British to limit the perpetual lease right to a period of 99 years from 1858.

Abolishment Agreed

Finally, through the efforts of the Japanese Government, it was agreed by the exchange of notes with eight nations in 1937, that after April 1, 1942, the perpetual lease right would be converted into the right of ownership.

An investigation conducted at the end of October, 1941, revealed that the total area of the perpetually leased land was 110,000 tsubo, owned almost entirely by individuals and firms, as there was no land held by embassies, legations or foreign States. The area in Yokohama was 72,485 tsubo; Nagasaki, 28,870 tsubo; Kobe, 8,303 tsubo; and Osaka, 664, tsubo. Britons held 41,285 tsubo; Americans, 22,424 tsubo; and Frenchmen, 19,047 tsubo.

Perpetually leased land in Chosen and Taiwan, originally recognized by the Korean and Chinese Governments, were abolished upon their annexation. There were no negotiations with China, Russia and Germany, because their rights in this respect were cancelled by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, and the first European War respectively.

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Women Hair-Dressers In England Exempted From Military Service

Transocean
LISBON, March 17.—The British Women's Auxiliary Air Force has won its battle for the employment of women, who will be hair-dressers exempted from military service to attend to the hair of its members, states a report in the Manchester Guardian. The paper believes that other women auxiliary services would also have their own women hair-dressers soon.

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